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FURTHER REPORTAGE, COMMENTARY ON NONALINED CONFERENCE

Adoption of Documents

LD091552 Moscow TASS in English 1530 GMT 9 Sep 79 LD

["Decisions of the Havana Forum"--TASS headline]

[Text] Havana, September 9, TASS--(The special correspondent)--The six-nonaligned summit conference concluded in the Cuban capital by the adoption of the final declaration and a number of other documents. The record number of delegations in the entire history of the nonaligned movement, delegations representing over 100 countries and organisations, took part in its work.

The nonaligned movement is steadily growing, gaining strength. It has become an important factor of the international political life.

The Havana meeting was held at a time when the relaxation of international tensions has become the dominant trend in international relations, when the national liberation movements are achieving new successes. This is the reason why the questions of the struggle for consolidation of peace and international security, against imperialism, colonialism and neocolonialism, racism and apartheid, for the recognition of the right of peoples to decide their destiny, for the consolidation of the political and economic independence of liberated countries were in the spotlight of attention of the delegates.

Documents assessing the present-day international situation and setting out the main tasks of the nonaligned movement were adopted as a result of the prolonged general debate in which 88 delegates, including 55 heads of state and government participated, and as a result of the constructive work of the political and economic commissions. The political declaration which is part of the final document expresses satisfaction with the positive breakthroughs in the process of the relaxation of the international tension and stresses that the principles of peaceful coexistence must become the cornerstone of international relations.

The participants in the conference welcome the efforts of European countries taken with the aims of consolidating interstate relations and cooperation on the basis of the Final Act of the Helsinki European Conference on Security and Cooperation and urge them to press vigorously for creating ever more stable situation in Europe.

At the same time they emphasised the need of spreading detente to other regions, which would help solve the problems of disarmament, of liquidation of seats of tension and preventing conflicts.

The conference, the political declaration says, received with satisfaction the signing by the Soviet Union and the United States of the treaty on strategic offensive arms limitation. The two great powers must strive to achieve new agreements in the sphere of disarmament, above all, nuclear disarmament.

The declaration stresses that it is impossible to establish durable peace and international security, as long as the arms race continues.

Pointing to the progress in liquidating aftermaths of colonialism, the heads of state and government at the same time note that colonial powers have not abandoned the attempts to undermine freedom and independence of developing countries and are imposing on them ever new forms of submission and dependence. The heads of state and government emphasise that racism, including its specific form Zionism, that racial discrimination and apartheid constitute a crime against humanity, the grossest violation of the United Nations Charter and the universal declaration of human rights. The struggle against imperialism, colonialism, racism, against all forms of oppression, is one of the main directions of the activity of the nonaligned movement.

The documents condemn resolutely the military backing by the United States, Britain and other Western powers of the racist regimes in Africa and their manoeuvres aimed at preventing the peoples of Zimbabwe, Namibia and the native African population of the Republic of South Africa from experiencing their right to self-determination and independence. These powers, the document says, are accomplices of apartheid and of acts of armed aggression staged by the racists against Angola, Mozambique, Botswana, Zambia, and other independent African states. The nonaligned countries proclaimed that the pupper Muzorewa regime is illegal and condemned the West's manoeuvres aimed at imparting the status of legality to the regime.

Having analysed the Middle East situation, the conference condemned the Camp David agreements and the separate treaty between Egypt and Israel as an infringement on inalienable rights of the Arab nation and the Arab people of Palestine and as promoting the continued occupation of Arab lands. It was decided to set up a special committee consisting of the coordination bureau to study the question of suspension of Egypt's membership in the nonaligned movement for its violation of the principles and decisions of the movement. The committee will submit its recommendations to the conference of foreign ministers to be held in Delhi in 1981.

The document stresses that after the Camp David deal Israel stepped up the policy of colonizing occupied Arab lands and spread aggression in the south of Lebanon. The Palestine Liberation Organisation, the document says, is the sole lawful representative of the Arab people of Palestine.

The document sums up Tel Aviv's policy as racist, expansionist, aggressive and discriminatory.

Touching upon the situation in Southeast Asia, the declaration points to the increase of tension in the area creating a threat to peace. The authors stress that it is only on the basis of respect for sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and noninterference in internal affairs of state that peace and stability can triumph in Southeast Asia.

The document stresses that the holding of the nonaligned summit forum in Havana reflects the growing role of Latin America in the nonaligned movement. The declaration demands that the United States should liquidate its military bases in Cuba and Puerto Rico that create a threat to peace and security in Latin America and grant to the Puerto Rican people the exercise of its right to self-determination.

The nonaligned movement congratulated the Nicaraguan people on the victory over the Somoza dictatorship, the product of imperialist interference and diktat, confirmed its support for the democratic forces in Chile waging the heroic struggle.

The economic declaration stresses that imperialism is the main obstacle to economic consolidation of young states. The system of economic relations now existing in the world is unable to liquidate in these states poverty, hunger, diseases, illiteracy and other social evils engendered by centuries of domination and exploitation. The document confirms the need of the speediest establishment in the world of a new economic order based on equitable relations.

The enemies of the nonaligned movement raised a provocative hullaballoo around the Havana conference. On the eve of the convocation of the conference and during its work, bourgeois propaganda was spreading all sorts of insinuations, was slandering socialist Cuba and other countries that are holding the most consistent positions in the matters of defence of peace and struggle against imperialism. Things went to direct instigation of members of the movement to refuse to take part in the Havana meeting. Several delegations tried to replace businesslike discussion of the most important problems of the present time with scholastic debates on procedural matters.

But all these efforts turned out to be futile. As a result of the Havana meeting, the nonaligned movement has become more mature and its anti-imperialist trend has become more concrete. Nonaligned countries are aware that their main enemies are imperialism, the forces of war and reaction, colonialism and neo-colonialism which hamper the establishment on earth of the principles of peace, goodneighbourliness and cooperation, that sabotage real liberation of peoples.

The conference decided to expand the Coordination Bureau of the nonaligned movement to 36 members. Cuba was elected its chairman, the next, seventh conference of heads of state and government of nonaligned countries will be held in Baghdad in 1982.

Treatment of Kampuchea Question

LD111421 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Sep 79 p 5 LD

[Special correspondents A. Maslennikov and A. Trepetov report: "Constructive, Businesslike Discussion"]

[Text] Havana, 7 September--The sixth conference of nonalined countries' heads of state and government is coming to an end here. In the past 5 days the plenary sessions have heard dozens of speeches and statements from the delegation heads. Experts in session in the commissions continued work on drawing up documents which would prove acceptable to all those taking part in the forum.

The struggle for peace and the easing of international tension and against imperialism, colonialism and neocolonialism, and the struggle against all manifestations of racism and exploitation remain the fundamental principles of the nonalined movement, Indian External Affairs Minister Mandan Mishra said in his speech. He indicated the need to struggle against the forces which are trying by every means to undermine these principles of vital importance to the nonalined movement.

The delegates welcomed with tumultuous applause the appearance on the platform of Daniel Ortega, member of the Junta of Nicaragua's Provisional Government of National Reconstruction. Those assembled paid tribute to the Nicaraguan People's courage and heroism in the struggle to liberate their motherland from Somoza's bloody regime.

The Nicaraguan representative expressed deep thanks to the Cuban government and members of the nonalined movement and all progressive forces of the world for their all-round support and solidarity with his country's people's struggle against the dictator Somoza, the henchman of U.S. imperialism.

Ortega noted the important role of the nonalined movement in supporting the national liberation movements and the peoples' struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, Zionism and fascism. He welcomed the victory of the Kampuchean patriots and stressed that the government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea should take its legitimate place in the nonalined movement.

Souphanouvong, president of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, stated that since the victories of the Vietnamese, Lao and Kampuchean peoples over the U.S. aggressors, a climate of peace, mutual understanding and cooperation had been established in the region. But, pursuing its hegemonist and expansionist designs, Beijing implanted the criminal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary regime in Kampuchea, unleashed armed aggression against Vietnam and began to threaten Laos' independence and territorial integrity. Noting the important significance of the Kampuchean people's victory over the pro-Beijing clique in the struggle for freedom and national rebirth, Souphanouvong remarked on the need to grant a place in the nonalined movement to this country's sole legitimate representative--the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

Analyzing the course of the Havana conference, political commentators here are voicing the opinion that the trend toward the clearer definition of the nonalined movement's position on basic questions of the anti-imperialist struggle did not emerge fortuitously. It was conditioned, on the one hand, by the aggravation (especially in the economic sphere) of the contradictions between the developing countries and the main strongholds of contemporary capitalism and on the other by the intensification of the movement's social content, the increase in its proportion of states with progressive people's democratic regimes.

This latter circumstance was clearly manifested in the rapid, unerring way in which the majority of participants in the Havana forum were able to perceive the imperialist intrigues connected with attempts to discredit Cuba and with the creation of the unwholesome fuss around the so-called "Kampuchean quesion." The propaganda onslaughts against the government of the republic of the Island of Freedom have essentially had the opposite results--an undoubted majority of those taking part in the forum have begun to share Cuba's position. As for the "Kampuchean question," as the results of the discussions in the political commission showed, the ranks of those who for various reasons were opposed to granting a place at the present conference to the representatives of the legitimate government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea--the People's Revolutionary Council--have thinned considerably in the past few days.

The conference presidium decided that Kampuchea's place would remain vacant. A special commission consisting of the countries comprising the presidium will prepare a detailed report on Kampuchea's representation in the nonalined movement which will then be examined at a conference of foreign ministers of the nonalined movement countries. Commentators assess this decision as an ignominious failure for the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique which, with the Beijing leadership's support, has tried to usurp Kampuchea's place in the international organizations.

All this, of course, does not mean that there are no differences at the Havana conference or that the disagreements are unimportant. The sociopolitical diversity and differences in the development levels and regional and economic interests of the members of the nonalined movement are objective facts known to all. Therefore, particular differences in approach toward the problems discussed are inevitable. It is also well known that the forces essentially hostile to the true interests of the nonalined states are trying to exploit these differences.

It is not surprising that differences in approach are revealed and disputes take place on certain questions and formulations at the plenary sessions and in the commissions. The joint pool of the nonalined states' news agencies report in particular that such differences exist with regard to formulations in the concluding document relating to the situation in the Near East and the Palestine problem, West Sahara, the economic policy of the nonalined states and several other issues.

But these disputes and discussions cannot overshadow the main point. The movement is defining its positions increasingly clearly in the mainstream of history as an active force in the struggle against imperialist oppression and inequality and for peace, freedom and the peoples' progress.

JAPANESE PUBLISHER ON BREZHNEV, KOSYGIN BOOK, MOSCOW BOOK FAIR

LD070856 Moscow TASS in English 2011 GMT 6 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, September 6, TASS--Japanese readers will soon be able to read a new edition of Leonid Brezhnev's works "Little Land" [Malaya Zemlya] and "Rebirth". They are to be published in one volume by the firm Kato Shink of Tenk. An understanding to this effect was reached today during the talks between Kato Kosaku, president of the publishing firm, and the leaders of the Soviet copyright agency.

The readers of Japan show a lively interest in the life of Leonid Brezhnev, an outstanding political figure, and in his works. Last year I already published his books "Little Land" and "Rebirth" in separate editions in my own translation. They immediately caught the readers' attention, Kato Kosaku told a TASS correspondent. We are now preparing for publication collected speeches by the leader of the Soviet state. The book is to appear under the title "On the Internal Policy of the USSR."

I am participating in the Moscow International Book Fair for the first time and I could not even imagine its scope. Representatives of two thousand publishing firms from 75 countries are participating in it, Kosaku said. It is with a great interest that I familiarized myself with the Soviet display at the exhibition and I again came to see for myself what a great attention is given in the USSR to the publication of books and what a great role literature plays in the intellectual life of Soviet people. He went on to say: There are now many ways of communication. However, I think that an exchange of literature occupies a special place in the cultural relations between countries. This is why the Moscow Book Fair is very important for intellectual contacts between peoples.

I am holding active negotiations with representatives of the all-union copyright agency here, Kosaku said. Today, for example, I also concluded a contract for the publication in Japan of selected articles and speeches of Aleksey Kosygin, head of the Soviet Government. Earlier the publishing firm put out collected speeches by Andrey Gromyko, minister of foreign affairs of the USSR. Besides, the publishing firm issues works by Soviet authors. Thus, at present I am negotiating for the signing of a contract for the publication of Valentin Rasputin's and Georgiy Markov's books.

RADIO ANALYST SAYS NO NEW SOVIET UNITS IN CUBA

LD120209 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 11 Sep 79 LD

[Victor Yenikeyev Commentary]

[Text] There are all sorts of rumors. Some claim the Soviet military units have been a long time on Cuba. Others say they were brought in quite recently. In short, there are versions galore but no hard evidence to back up the charges against the Soviet Union--and there can be none because there are no Soviet combat units in Cuba.

Now, here is what the official Soviet news agency, TASS, says on this score in a special statement rebutting the American charges. TASS has declared that for 17 years a military training center has been operating on Cuba which also involves Soviet military experts who are helping the Cubans to master Soviet military hardware employed by the Cuban forces. However, the statement went on to say, neither the functions of the Soviet contingent nor its strength underwent any changes over those years. The Soviet military experts, as it is known, are staying in Cuba at the invitation of its government. This is not true, by the way, of the American units which still continue their illegal occupation of a part of the Cuban territory at the Guantanamo Base.

So one might think this settled the matter, since there are no fresh Soviet military units in Cuba. However, the United States has failed to pay heed to the Soviet Union's official refutation. Why? The U.S. officials have no ground to distrust the Soviet Union's sincerity. No one can reproach this country for violating its accords with the United States. Among other things, this pertains to the SALT I agreement. Millions of Americans, we hope, must be well aware of what peace means to the Soviet people. Together with the United States, the Soviet Union has traversed a very difficult road towards SALT II and it would be quite wrongheaded to suppose that this country is seeking to kill that treaty. There can be no doubt that most Americans realize the crucial significance of SALT II for the future of Soviet-American relations and world peace.

So it is quite understandable that any unfriendly campaign against the Soviet Union, like the one now taking place in the United States, impairs Soviet-American relations since it builds up mistrust and suspicion.

U.S. Media Condemnation

LD120924 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0730 GMT 12 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Many organs of the U.S. press and political and public figures in the United States are condemning the campaign started in Washington recently which is hostile to Cuba. Observers are stressing that by fanning anti-Cuban and anti-Soviet hysteria, the inspirers of this campaign are in fact threatening the national interests of the United States itself, and are just adding grist to the mill of those circles which, behind talk of a Soviet military threat, are trying to hinder the process of ratification of the SALT II treaty. The New York DAILY NEWS calls the charges made by the U.S. propaganda media against the USSR and Cuba over the mythical appearance of Soviet military units on the Island of Freedom clumsy and groundless. In fact, the paper states, U.S. battle units are located throughout the world, including Cuba. The United States, as is well known, has a naval base on Guantanamo which threatens Cuba's security and sovereignty.

CORRESPONDENT REPORTS U.S. WORLDWIDE MILITARY ACTIVITY, PLANS

LD111814 Moscow TASS in English 1720 GMT 11 Sep 79 LD

[Correspondent Vitaliy Gan--Bracketed passages supplied by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian commentary at 1945 GMT on 11 September which is otherwise identical]

[Text] Washington, September 11, TASS--Secretary of State Cyrus Vance made a statement reaffirming the intention of the United States to preserve and strengthen its military positions in Western Europe. He pointed out that NATO is the "cornerstone" of U.S. foreign policy, and reaffirmed America's commitment to "help defend Europe" with the use of all means, both conventional and nuclear. One of the concrete proofs of this, he said, are the considerable armed forces deployed by the United States in Europe. [Moscow Domestic Version adds: Vance noted that at the present time wide programs of modernization of both American strategic forces and the NATO Armed Forces are being implemented. The secretary of state's statement is in full accord with Washington's global policy of interference in the affairs of states and entire regions of the world on the pretext of defending its vitally important military-strategic and economic interests. In this strategy the United States is devoting particular attention to West Europe, the Near and Far East.]

Under cover of the propaganda outcry of a mythical "Soviet military menace" the Pentagon is planning a considerable increase in its presence in the European Continent. More than 7,000 units of the tactical nuclear weapons have been deployed by the U.S.A. in Europe. Newspapers reports on Washington's intention to deploy additionally up to 600 units of such weapons in the territory of its allies in the North Atlantic bloc. Among them will be the cruise missile and modified mobile ballistic Pershing missile of an increased range sufficient for hitting targets deep in the Soviet Union's territory. Plans are preserved for the deployment of the neutron bomb in Europe. [Moscow Domestic version omits last two sentences from ...Among them will... to...bomb in Europe.]

The Iranian revolution and the fall of the shah's regime, which served as a base of U.S. imperialism in the oil rich area of the Middle East and the Persian Gulf, made it necessary for U.S. imperialism to speed up the formation of the so-called "rapid reaction corps." [Moscow Domestic Version adds: This rapid reaction corps would be transferred there immediately in the event of extraordinary circumstances. This corps will number 110,000.]

The Pentagon is planning to form a permanently operating fifth U.S. fleet for ensuring fire support for the "rapid reaction corps" in its operations against one or another country. The fleet will be based on Diego Garcia. Work is now under way at the naval base in the island for its broadening and modernization. [Moscow Domestic Version omits this paragraph] [Moscow Domestic version substitutes 'Far' for 'Middle' East]

U.S. plans for the Middle East are being revised. The supporters of the U.S. military political expansionism there are [as received] Japan, South Korea and the latter-day Beijing "friends". The Washington has [as received] given up the recently widely publicised plan for the withdrawal of American troops from South Korea, and on the contrary announced a program for a considerable increase in the strike capacity of the American troops in the Korean Peninsula.

Supporting militaristic forces in Japan, the U.S. intends to expand its military presence in that country.

The U.S. seats of tension scattered all over the world give the lie to the publicity statements by the U.S. administration on its "adherence to the cause of peace." [Moscow Domestic version substitutes the following for the last paragraph: That country's territory is already strewn with U.S. naval and air bases. The U.S. seats of tension, scattered all over the world, make null and void the publicity statements by the U.S. administration on its adherence to the cause of peace and show vividly from where the real threat to the security of the peoples comes.]

ABLAMOV HITS PENTAGON'S 'NEW REPORT' ON SOVIET THREAT

LD111543 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 7 Sep 79 p 3 LD

[TASS observer I. Ablamov "Military-Political Commentary": "Facts Versus Fabrications"]

[Text] What ploys certain U.S. circles resort to in an attempt to distract the international public's attention from their own militarist plans and actions! Again and again the well-worn myth of the "Soviet threat" is circulated for this purpose and attempts are made to make it look as though it is the Soviet Union and not the United States which by its actions is creating a threat to international peace and security. It is precisely these aims which are pursued by the Pentagon's "new report" on the "Soviet threat." The report's authors, afflicted by an anti-Soviet itch, go so far as to maintain that the Soviet Union "readily uses its armed forces as an instrument of diplomacy" and that since World War II "the Russians have repeatedly used their armed forces to support Moscow's foreign policy aims."

All these falsehoods are so absurd that there is really no need to refute them. It is well known that the Soviet Union has no intention of attacking anybody but is consistently and unswervingly waging a struggle for peace, confirming this by its entire foreign policy and its numerous constructive initiatives--primarily in the spheres of curbing the arms race and disarmament. And what do the "report's" authors counterpose to these facts? All kinds of falsehoods--no more and no less. For instance, they maintain that the USSR "interfered" in others' affairs by delivering military supplies to Egypt in 1973. But, after all, everybody knows that this was aid to an Arab country opposing the then Israeli aggressor and that it was given to Egypt at the latter's own request. It could be asked: Where is the "interference" here? Or, for instance, it is said that the USSR "interfered" in the Angolan affairs when it supported its legal government that was combating the colonialists and their stooges. Is it not absurd to claim that?

But if those people in the United States who sweated to fill the Pentagon's "bill" would like to have real facts about one power's interference in the affairs of others, all right then. You would not have to look very far for examples, as the saying goes. Let us recall merely the shameful U.S. aggression against sovereign Vietnam, the U.S. intervention in the Dominican Republic and the landing of U.S. marines in Lebanon in 1958. According to data published in the United States itself, in the period 1956 through 1975 alone the United States used armed force 215 times (to repeat the figure, 215!)--that is it sent its ground forces, navy and air force in the expectation of achieving its political goals in various parts of the world.

And the latest example of the same theme is the project devised by Washington for creating a "quick-strike corps" designed specially to interfere in the affairs of countries thousands of miles from the United States. These sorry projects, when implemented, represent a threat to peace and the peoples' security--not an imaginary threat but a completely real one.

Resorting to juggling with the facts, certain U.S. circles would clearly like to cover up the aspirations of imperialist circles hostile to detente and to continue to steer the line of building up U.S. military might and reviving the bankrupt "position-of-strength" policy--a policy which Washington, contrary to the spirit of the time, is still attempting to bring into play. But, as is known, there is no denying the facts. They cannot be concealed behind a screen of fabrications concerning the mythical "Soviet threat," however often they are repeated.

MOROZOV: TALK OF CHANGE IN U.S. STAND ON PLO IS 'BLUFF'

LD110817 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 5 Sep 79 p 1 LD

[Nikolay Morozov international review: "New Maneuvers, Old Aims"]

[Text] The Western countries' mass information organs have been devoting a great deal of space recently to tension in U.S.-Israeli relations in connection with U.S. attempts to establish contacts with the PLO. The activation of U.S. diplomatic contacts with moderate Arab regimes with a view to insuring stable oil supplies, Israel's protests against the U.S. decision to try to use UN organs to observe the fulfillment of the conditions of the separate treaty, and the U.S. agreement to deliver 300 modern M-60 tanks to Jordan are among other problems connected with this overshadowing U.S.-Israeli ties. The affair of A. Young, the U.S. permanent representative to the United Nations and "enfant terrible" of U.S. diplomacy who met with the PLO observer attached to this international organization and who later under pressure from the Zionist lobby in Congress was forced to resign, is regarded as the culmination of the tension in U.S.-Israeli relations.

The Israeli press, which specializes in juggling with facts, is strenuously playing up the question of a change in U.S. policy with regard to the PLO, alleging that Washington is prepared to sacrifice Israel's security for Arab oil. The same thing is echoed by official Israeli representatives. Commenting on Young's resignation, Blum, the Israeli permanent representative to the United Nations, has stated that "all this is merely an attempt to divert attention from the real problem. This problem is that the United States is altering its policy with regard to the PLO."

What is actually happening?

A change of U.S. position with respect to the PLO should logically include not only recognition of this authoritative organization as the sole and legitimate representative of all Palestinians but also agreement to satisfy the national rights of the Arab people of Palestine, right up to their right to create their own state. Without these elements all talk about "changes" in the U.S. position on the Palestine problem, about "sounding out the Palestinian Organization through figure heads" or about "looking for moderate Palestinians" and hints about a U.S. desire to broaden UN Security Council resolution 242 in the interests of the Palestinians and so forth are pointless and can be assessed only as a tactical game.

As is well known, the Camp David scheme for a Near East settlement envisaged granting limited [kutsyy] "autonomy" to the Palestinians on the Israeli-occupied West Bank and Gaza strip. Four rounds of talks on this question have been fruitless. The fifth round is scheduled for mid-September this year.

When he arrived in Haifa on 4 September for a meeting with Israeli Prime Minister Begin, President as-Sadat alleged that he had "a moral duty to open the umbrella of peace over the Palestinian people." According to reports from the West Bank of the Jordan these statements by the Egyptian president have been rebuffed by the mayors of the cities of this region. The mission by Carter's special envoy R. Strauss, who cruised between Cairo and Tel Aviv with a view to removing the tension in U.S.-Israeli relations and persuading the Israelis to display "as much tactical flexibility" as possible and thus save the U.S. scheme for a Near East settlement, has ended in failure.

Israel proves its hostile attitude toward the Palestinians every day. Cairo, which has arbitrarily assumed the right to speak on the Palestinians' behalf, is demonstrating its betrayal of the just cause of this courageous people, urging the PLO to join the U.S.-Israeli-Egyptian talks to achieve "total Palestinian self-rule" on the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. But what is the real U.S. position with respect to the PLO and the satisfaction of the legitimate rights of the Arab people of Palestine and to what degree is this reflected in the nature of U.S.-Israeli relations today?

The U.S. view on the Palestinian question was recently reiterated by the U.S. President. "I am against the creation of an autonomous Palestinian state," Carter said. "I do not believe that this would be a good thing for Israel." Secretary of State Vance stressed in a statement published on the eve of a White House meeting with Israeli ambassador to the United States Evron, who was angered by A. Young's behavior: "I want to state categorically that there has been no change in our policy regarding Israel" and that Americans "firmly and unswervingly come out in support of Israel's security and welfare."

In an interview with the Austrian newspaper WOCHENPRESSE in response to the question "will the United States abandon Israel in favor of oil interests?" U.S. Senator McGovern said that "the United States will not leave Israel in trouble. That will never happen. For 30 years Israel has been our friend and a very important ally and will continue to remain so."

And finally, the same super-envoy R. Strauss, whom the U.S. administration presents as a "strong personality" capable of finding a way out of the Near East impasse, stated frankly on his arrival in Tel Aviv: "Our differences do not concern our common values but relate to details in individual instances. It is like a quarrel in a family in which everyone loves and needs each other."

At the end of August an emergency conference on questions of U.S. policy in the Near East was held in Washington under the chairmanship of Vice President W. Mondale with the participation of Secretary of State C. Vance, the President's Assistant for National Security Affairs, Z. Brzezinski and R. Strauss. This conference discussed in particular the question of the U.S. position with regard to the draft UN Security Council resolution prepared by the Arab countries reflecting support for the national rights of the Arab people of Palestine. The conference decided to refuse to support this resolution. The Security Council sessions were postponed and there was no vote on the draft resolution. But during the sessions which had already taken place the Americans expressed a negative attitude toward the question of the national rights of the Arab people of Palestine in the spirit of the recommendations elaborated at the White House conference.

The conference of nonalined countries in Havana is currently paying great attention to solidarity with the PLO and is condemning the Camp David compact. "We have witnessed Israel, with full U.S. support, flouting the rights of the Arab people of Palestine and causing death and destruction on Lebanese soil and Egypt actually promoting the implementation of this criminal compact," F. Castro noted in his speech.

The PLO representatives representing the Palestinian people at the Havana conference are expressing their position clearly. Recently George Habash, general secretary of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, sharply criticized U.S. policy in the Near East and U.S. attempts to mislead the peoples of this region and the world public. It is perfectly obvious, Habash stressed, that Israel, which is continuing to expand its acts of aggression in southern Lebanon with the aim of liquidating the Palestine resistance movement, has received the "go-ahead" from the United States.

And so everything has fallen into place. Fabrications regarding the Americans' "new approach" toward the Near East and their attempts to "change their position" on the Palestinian problem have turned out to be bluff. The United States has been and remains an opponent of the satisfaction of the national aspirations of the Arab peoples, including the Arab people of Palestine, and a loyal ally of Israel, which is pursuing an aggressive policy with regard to the Arabs. This should be remembered.

COMMENT ON U.S. PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN

LD102320 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1330 GMT 10 Sep 79 LD

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Andrey Ptashnikov and Aleksey Sokolov]

[Text] U.S. President Carter and Senator Edward Kennedy have simultaneously denied reports that Kennedy has advised Carter not to run for a second term as president. These claims appeared in the Sunday issue of the Atlanta JOURNAL and the Atlanta CONSTITUTION. In one article Kennedy was quoted as saying that in this event the Democratic Party would be split and would lose the election to the Republicans. President Carter called the newspaper reports absurd and a Kennedy aide said they were untrue. In any event, the name of Edward Kennedy is attracting attention more and more often. At the end of last week it was announced that the Kennedy family would have no objection if he put forward his nomination. Observers see this as a sign that Kennedy will do exactly that. Meanwhile, a White House spokesman said that President Carter intends to take part in all 35 so-called primaries. The first of these is planned for 26 February next year in New Hampshire. The election campaign of Democratic Governor Brown of California is also unofficial at the moment but has already begun in that state.

AIR-LAUNCH TEST OF BOEING CRUISE MISSILE

LD100950 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0917 GMT 7 Sep 79 LD

[Text] New York, 7 Sep (TASS)--The United States is continuing to develop new forms and systems of weapons. In Utah another test of a Boeing air-launched cruise missile has taken place. During a previous launch on 3 August, the missile fell on populated territory. According to official reports, there were no casualties in this accident. A struggle for the right to build cruise missiles, with profits running into many millions, has developed between two major U.S. corporations, Boeing and General Dynamics.

PRAVDA REJOINDER ON RENMIN RIBAO ANTI-SOVIET ARTICLE

LD111145 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Sep 79 p 5 LD

[B. Orekhov "rejoinder": "Poisoners of Wells"]

[Text] A few days ago mankind observed the 40th anniversary of the start of World War II which brought the peoples incalculable suffering and misfortunes. Nor did Beijing overlook this date and it devoted an article to it in RENMIN RIBAO. To call this article provocative is quite an understatement.

It is hard to make out what dominates in this piece of creative writing--slander, fantasy mixed with anti-Sovetism, or simply political poverty and feeblemindedness. However, judge for yourselves.

World War III, the article reports, will break out "in the mid-1980's when the Soviet Union's military forces reach the peak of their development." That, you see, is what "certain figures in the West" are assuming. The article, of course, does not indicate precisely which figures. The articles' authors also know very well how the Soviet Union would act in such a situation. "To capture petroleum and other strategic resources and to establish hegemony," they write, "the Soviet Union will blockade the Mediterranean, the Persian Gulf and the Gulf of Aden, cut the oil and raw material supply lines of the United States, Western Europe and Japan, take control of Middle East oil and mineral resources in Africa and mount military operations to occupy Western Europe quickly."

Finally, in order to impart to the article, as the fabulist wrote, "a legitimate appearance and thrust." The authors, assuming what seems to them to be an intelligent mien, add that all that they have said above, "is naturally mere supposition but not without foundation," for Beijing, more than anywhere else in the world, "can see the grim reality; the Soviet Union is an extremely dangerous breeding ground for a new war...."

However, enough quotations. The clumsy new canard which has managed only with difficulty to take wing from the Beijing trough cannot fail to evoke a sensation of disgust. Its appearance also indicates how closely the Beijing enemies of peace and of the security of the peoples are joining forces with their Western colleagues in the sphere of inventing fables about the notorious "Soviet military threat."

But it is in vain that Beijing is making such efforts. The peoples are well aware that our country is doing everything in its power to avert a new world war. Thanks to the energetic and tireless work of the CPSU and Soviet state aimed at insuring peace, the peoples of Europe have now been living under a clear and peaceful sky for some 34 years.

But what does all this matter to the Beijing poisoners of wells? They profanely ascribe aggressive intentions to a country which sacrificed 20 million lives for the sake of victory, for the sake of peace and for the sake of the bright future of mankind.

But, as can be seen, that future does not fit in with Beijing's plans. For it is not for nothing that the aforementioned RENMIN RIBAO article ends with an appeal "for increased vigilance and intensified preparation for war." There's the rub! It is clear what is the real value of the assurances lavishly made by the Beijing leaders about their love of peace during their meetings with visitors from the United States and other Western countries.

CELEBRATION IN MOSCOW MARKS DPRK FOUNDING ANNIVERSARY

SK07/1205 Moscow in Korean to Korea 0930 GMT 4 Sep 79 SK

["On-the-spot" report on the Report Meeting Held in Moscow on 3 September to Commemorate the 31st Anniversary of the Founding of the DPRK]

[Text] To greet the anniversary of the fraternal Korean people, leaders and activists of the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society, workers, scholars and university students in the capital met at [word indistinct].

On the platform were Comrade Solomentsev, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers; Comrade Dolgikh, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and others. Also present were Comrade Kim Chae-pong, DPRK ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Soviet Union, and embassy personnel. [words indistinct] Comrade Tarasov, chairman of the Central Committee of the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society and minister of light industry, took the floor. He noted the founding of the DPRK as an event of significance in Korean history which marked the establishment of an independent democratic country on the Korean Peninsula. Comrade Tarasov recalled in detail the brilliant successes achieved by the DPRK working people in the economic, cultural and construction fields under the guidance of the Korean Workers Party [KWP].

[Brief recording in Russian fading into Korean translation] Comrade Tarasov continues to speak: In the name of all of you who are here and in the name of the entire Soviet people, I would like to congratulate the fraternal Korean people for the successes they have achieved and wish them new success in [word indistinct] and in implementing the immense tasks of the Second 7-Year Plan.

What has been achieved in the DPRK and all the successes of the people's government are the results of the strenuous effort of the people freed from exploitation and suppression and the outcome of cooperation between fraternal socialist countries and the DPRK.

The agreement on friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance signed in July, 1961 between the Soviet Union and the DPRK (?was conducive) to promoting relations between the two countries. The agreement elevated the two peoples' [words indistinct]. The agreement which is based on the principles of complete equality, mutual respect and noninterference has served as a (?guideline) in further perfecting and strengthening the traditional friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and Korea and has become an important tool in (?maintaining) peace and security on the Korean Peninsula and in the Far East as a whole. [applause]

The reporter said that cooperation between the two countries in the fields of economy, science and technology is developing this year. We are well aware that cooperation between the Soviet and the Korean peoples promotes socialist and communist construction in the two countries and helps consolidate the (?cause) of socialism in the world, Comrade Tarasov said emphatically.

[Brief recording in Russian fading into Korean] Comrade Tarasov continues to speak: Our country and people support the Korean people's struggle for the reunification of their divided fatherland. Our support was (?fully) expressed during the recent month of solidarity with the Korean people's struggle for the withdrawal of foreign troops from south Korea and for the reunification of the country on a peaceful and democratic basis. The observances during the month developed into a mass demonstration of the Soviet people's firm solidarity with the Korean people's struggle for the peaceful reunification of their fatherland.

In conclusion, Comrade Tarasov said: [brief recording in Russian fading into Korean translation] Commemorating the 31st anniversary of the founding of the DPRK, we promise to our Korean friends that in the future, too, the Soviet people will exert their best efforts to promote the welfare of the peoples of the two countries, to strengthen unity and cohesion of all socialist countries and to further develop friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and the PDRK. [applause]

Next, Comrade Kim Chae-pong, DPRK ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Soviet Union, spoke amid the warm welcome of the participants.

[Begin recording] Respected Comrade Solomentsev, dear comrades, I would like to express my gratitude to the Moscow municipal party organization and other organizations concerned and all of you here for having organized a meeting of social leaders in the Moscow area on the occasion of the 31st anniversary of the founding of the DPRK, the honorable fatherland of the Korean people, and for having invited us to the meeting.

We are very pleased to see that the fraternal Soviet people join us in commemorating a significant national anniversary of our people and congratulate us. Availing myself of this opportunity, I would like to convey the Korean people's warm comradely greetings and congratulations to the fraternal Soviet people. [applause] [end recording]

Next, Comrade Kim Chae-pong spoke about the achievements of the DPRK working people and about the Korean people's struggle for the withdrawl of U.S. troops from South Korea and for the reunification of the country on a peaceful and democratic basis.

In conclusion, the ambassador said: [begin recording] Comrades, the Korean people and the Soviet people have cemented firm and friendly ties in their joint struggle against imperialism and for the victory of the cause of socialism and communism.

We always cherish the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between our two parties, two countries and two peoples and in the future, too, we shall spare no effort to consolidate friendly relations on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletariat internationalism.

Under the guidance of the CPSU led by Comrade Leonid Brezhnev, the fraternal Soviet people are achieving great successes in their struggle to implement the 10th 5-Year Plan set forth at the 25th party congress. Soviet economy, science and technology are developing each day.

Our people truly rejoice over the successes being made by the fraternal Soviet people and earnestly wish them greater success in the future. [applause]

In conclusion, expressing my deep gratitude again to the fraternal Soviet people who are joining us in celebration of our happy anniversary and to all the comrades who are taking part in this meeting, I earnestly wish the fraternal Soviet people greater success in their struggle to implement the 4th year tasks of the 10th 5-year plan set forth at the 25th CPSU Congress. [applause]

Long live the friendship and unity between the two fraternal peoples! Long live our honorable fatherland DPRK! [applause]

USTINOV GREETS DPRK COUNTERPART ON ANNIVERSARY

LD120825 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 9 Sep 79 p 1 LD

[Text] To Army General Comrade O Chin-u, DPRK minister of the People's Armed Forces, Pyongyang:

Esteemed comrade minister!

On the occasion of the 31st anniversary of the proclamation of the DPRK, on behalf of the USSR Armed Forces and personally I send you and all Korean People's Army personnel cordial congratulations.

In the years of people's power DPRK working people under the leadership of the Korean Workers Party have achieved substantial successes in socialist building.

Soviet servicemen, like all Soviet people, value the traditional relations of friendship with the fraternal Korean people and invariably support their just struggle for the independent, peaceful unification of the homeland on the basis of democratic principles.

On the national holiday I wish Korean People's Army personnel further successes in strengthening the DPRK's defense capability in the interests of peace and socialism.

With communist greetings

[Signed] Marshal of the Soviet Union D. Ustinov, USSR defense minister.

PAPER'S REPORT ON PROGRESS SINCE DPRK FORMATION

SELSKAYA ZHIZN Article

LD120917 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 8 Sep 79 p 5 LD

[A. Pelevin article: "The Korean People's Holiday"]

[Text] On 9 September the Korean Working People mark their national holiday--the day of the formation of the republic--for the 31st time. With the creation in the north of the Korean Peninsula of the first sovereign democratic state in the country's history, a new era began for its people. The proclamation of the PDRK was the result of the Korean people's protracted struggle for their national and social liberation. The turning point came in that struggle in August, 1945, when the Soviet Army drove the Japanese colonialists from Korean territory. The liberation of Korea opened up for its people broad prospects for economic and social progress.

The Korean working people are greeting their holiday with great production successes. Introducing leading agricultural methods, the republic's peasants gathered a record grain harvest last year--8.5 million tons. Comprehensive mechanization is one of the main directions in the country's agricultural development at present. On many cooperatives now there are 7-8 tractors and dozens of agricultural trailers for every 100 hectares. More than 30,000 rice planting machines are working in the fields. By the end of the current 7-year plan it is planned to increase the output of tractors to 45,000 a year.

The Soviet Union and the DPRK are linked by bonds of equal and mutually advantageous cooperation. In 30 years (1949-1978) trade turnover between the USSR and the DPRK has increased almost eightfold. Some 57 national economic and cultural projects of various kinds have been constructed in the People's Korea with the economic, scientific and technical assistance of the Soviet Union.

On the DPRK's holiday Soviet people express solidarity with the Korean people's struggle for the immediate and complete withdrawal of American troops from South Korea and for the country's peaceful, democratic unification. They are doing everything to insure that the relations of fraternal friendship and cooperation between our peoples and countries constantly develop and strengthen. This is in accordance with our countries' vital interests and the cause of socialism and peace. All the achievements of the people's power in the DPRK are the result of the Korean people's staunch labor and the fruits of the republic's cooperation with the fraternal socialist countries.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA Article

LD120919 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 8 Sep 79 p 4 LD

[Report by M. Kretov under the rubric "9 September--31st Anniversary of the DPRK's Formation": "Wide Horizons"]

[Summary] Pyongyang-Moscow--In historical terms 31 years is a short time. This makes the DPRK working people's achievements all the more significant. When we were in the DPRK we saw how much the Korean Workers Party [KWP] and the republic's government are doing for the people and to improve their living conditions. "The achievements of the DPRK working people are also a vivid example of socialist internationalism in action, the result of fruitful cooperation among the fraternal socialist countries in whose great family the DPRK occupies a worthy place."

The Soviet people have always regarded it as their international duty to help the building of socialism in Korea. Soviet specialists have participated in the construction of many crucial economic projects.

"Soviet-Korean ties are steadily strengthening and developing. Assessing the significance of Soviet-Korean friendship and cooperation, Comrade Kim Il-sung, general secretary of the KWP Central Committee and president of the DPRK, stressed: 'Whenever our people encountered difficulties and underwent ordeals in the struggle for the freedom and independence of the motherland and in building the new life, the Soviet people extended a helping hand and inspired us in the struggle.' At the moment the Soviet Union and other socialist states are participating, by granting credit, for example, in the solution of many major tasks relating to the development of the DPRK economy." A number of industrial enterprises are being constructed with Soviet assistance.

"The prestige of People's Korea is steadily growing in the international arena. The DPRK Government is pursuing a peace-loving foreign policy course in keeping with the interests of all the Korean people and seeks the relaxation of tension on the Korean Peninsula and in the Far East. Soviet people are in deep sympathy with the constant efforts of the KWP and the republic's government to halt the military confrontation between north and south and to insure conditions for the country's national reunification on a peaceful democratic basis. These are the aims of the broad and constructive program for the unification of the country put forward by the DPRK Government."

PRAVDA CITES JAPANESE SOCIALISTS' CRITICISM OF OHIRA POLICIES

LD111459 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Sep 79 p 5 LD

[Correspondent Yu Vdovin dispatch: "Sharp Criticism"]

[Text] Tokyo, 5 September--The policy of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) was sharply criticized by opposition deputies in the Japanese parliament during government question time which began today. Over the 10 months that have elapsed since the formation of M. Ohira's government, representatives of the Socialist Party observed, the Liberal Democrats have done nothing to bring the country's economy out of the serious state of recession in which it has been for several years now. Enterprises in a number of very important sectors continue to work below capacity, inflation is worsening and prices are continuing to rise. The main victims of this policy, the Socialist deputies stated, are the working people. Each month about 1,500 small and medium-sized firms collapse, being incapable of withstanding the offensive by big capital.

Representatives of the Socialist Party spoke with alarm about Japan's continuing militarization and the strengthening of its military links with other countries. The strengthening of Tokyo's cooperation with the Pentagon, NATO and the Seoul regime, the buildup of U.S. military might on Okinawa, the increasingly frequent joint maneuvers by Japanese and U.S. armed forces and the statements--which contradict the facts--concerning the "growing Soviet military threat," they observed, are leading along a dangerous path and do not accord with the interests of the Japanese people, who are demanding that a policy of peace and friendship with all countries be pursued.

DEMICHEV RECEIVES JAPANESE PARLIAMENTARIAN

LD101025 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 Sep 79 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[TASS report: "Exchange of Opinions"]

[Text] On 4 September P. N. Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of culture, received (K. Isida), chairman of the Japanese Parliament's Japanese-Soviet Friendship Association.

An exchange of opinions took place between P. N. Demichev and (K. Isida) on questions of Soviet-Japanese relations, passing in a friendly atmosphere.

REPORTAGE ON AFGHANISTAN'S TARAKI'S VISIT TO MOSCOW

Talks With Brezhnev, Gromyko

LD1018#4 Moscow TASS in English 1828 GMT 10 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, September 10, TASS--General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev had a friendly meeting in the Kremlin today with the general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Nur Mohammad Taraki, who is on a stopover in Moscow on his way from Havana where he took part in the work of the 6th conference of heads of state and government of nonaligned countries. Member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the USSR Andrey Gromyko took part in the meeting.

Questions of Soviet-Afghan relations and also international problems of mutual interest were discussed during the conversation.

Leonid Brezhnev and Nur Mohammad Taraki highly evaluated the steady strengthening of relations of close friendship and all-round cooperation between the USSR and the DRA, the CPSU and the PDPA. They stressed their resolve to develop in every way in accordance with the treaty of friendship, good neighbourhood and cooperation Soviet-Afghan relations in all fields in the interests of the peoples of the two countries, for the good of the cause of peace and social progress.

Expressed from the Soviet side was solidarity with the Afghan people that has embarked on the road of building a new society and which is conducting a resolute struggle against intrigues by forces of imperialism and reaction. Leonid Brezhnev assured Nur Mohammad Taraki that in this just struggle the friendly Afghan people can further count on the Soviet Union's all-round and unselfish aid. Confidence was expressed that a termination of outside interference in the internal affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and the establishment of good neighborly relations between all states of the area of the Middle East will facilitate the improvement of the situation in that area and international security in Asia.

When discussing international problems Leonid Brezhnev and Nur Mohammad Taraki noted the full unity of views of the USSR and the DRA on questions of struggle for the attainment of real steps in the field of disarmament, for deepening and spreading relaxation of international tension to all areas of the world, for the assertion of the principles of peaceful coexistence in relations between states.

Leonid Brezhnev and Nur Mohammad Taraki expressed satisfaction with the successful results of the 6th conference of heads of state and government of non-aligned countries and stressed the significance of the non-aligned movement as an important factor in the struggle for peace, disarmament and detente, against imperialism, colonialism and racism.

The assistant of the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Andrey Aleksandrov also took part in the conversation that passed in a heartfelt, comradely atmosphere.

Speech to Afghan Students

LD111740 Moscow in Pushtu to Afghanistan 1430 GMT 10 Sep 79 LD

[Excerpts] Dear listeners, Nur Mohammad Taraki, secretary general of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] and president of the Revolutionary Council, who stopped over in Moscow on his way home from Havana, met with Afghan students who are studying in Moscow's educational institutions at the USSR Friendship House with Foreign Nations. Here is a summary of Nur Mohammad Taraki's speech:

[Taraki--Begin recording] Dearest ladies and Afghan students, welcome and I hope that you are rested. I am very happy to meet with you in the country which is the cradle of the Great October Revolution. The revolution here has succeeded and has actually played a great role for all the workers, peasants and toilers of the world. It is a great light. This country has in fact played a great role in this (?respect) and that is why I once more, with pleasure, welcome you. I am very happy that we meet here and that our hearts meet. What is in our hearts, we say to you, and what is in your youthful hearts and brains, you say to us. We know you have told us and we would be happy if you tell us again. And that is why I welcome you again. [applause]

Your duties at present are indeed heavy and full of pride. You are being educated for your historical mission, that is, you have an excellent opportunity to fulfill your historical mission and to accomplish your duties. [applause]

You have been given a good opportunity and will be given opportunities to fulfill your duties. As a result of the great Sawr revolution you have come here of your own free will and are busy studying here. Further, the time has passed forever when people came here and had to move about secretly, under the shadows and could not reveal themselves. There were informants following them from the embassy to their destinations to see what they were doing. This country and other such countries (?world full of friends) are our brothers. None of those former arrangements, that is, spying and obstacles, exist here any longer. Now with great freedom you can contact your Soviet brothers and educate yourselves from every viewpoint. The policy of the Afghan Government, party and of our people is to educate our youth with a sense of freedom. You are very fortunate that in this respect you have no obstacles and with great happiness and freedom you may continue your studies and acquire what the people of Afghanistan want.

And bring this as a souvenir to us (?when) you are good experts, good doctors, good educated men and there [words indistinct] the sickle and the pen will be in your hands for the building of a new society face to face with the people of Afghanistan. That is to say, with unity [words indistinct] and you will try for the building of that society where there will be no exploitation of man by man. The educated of every society are the people who guide the rest. Therefore, we are certain that you will have the opportunity to provide this guidance and it will have been proved in practice that you were worthy of being sent here and that our trust, the government's trust, the party's trust and the trust of the people of Afghanistan was not misplaced. [applause]

In Afghanistan the great Khalqi revolution has come into existence. This is a unique revolution (?which) deeply affects the life of the Afghan people and it should do so. It is not one of those revolutions as in the past in which any change was called a revolution and in which anyone who came to power [words indistinct] called a revolution.

We do not say that. We say that the oppressive classes were toppled and were replaced by the oppressed classes--workers, peasants and other toilers. [words indistinct] in this generation everything is for the toilers [applause] [End recording]

Dear listeners, Nur Mohammad Taraki, the general secretary of the PDPA and chairman of the Revolutionary Council of Afghanistan, also said during his speech: [Read by announcer]

Our revolution has a great many friends because this revolution was accomplished for the sake of the people. Only 1 or 2 in a 100 who are colonialists and who acquired their fortune (?through) sucking the blood of the toilers. [sentence as heard] These individuals do not accept our revolution. Instead of joining together to make a prosperous life and relying on their own people they fled abroad and now rely on imperialism and reaction. They enter the country secretly to prevent the Afghan workers from making a new life.

Nur Mohammad Taraki said that the Afghan people will reject these heretical elements decisively and in the near future eliminate them completely. One reason for the success of our people is that we anticipated the present situation several years ago. We formed our party and outlined our program and confidently proceeded until we arrived at the situation prior to the revolution. Immediately after the revolution, in just 3 weeks time, we began to fulfill our objectives, which were part of our program.

First (?the free hand) that was given to the feudalists and usurers (?was curtailed). Decree No 6 accordingly freed millions of toiling people from the heavy burden of debt that they would have paid to the feudals and profiteers. This decree in no way contradicts the laws of Islam because it is not said anywhere that one person should live by sucking the blood of another. Those feudals who have fled abroad are touring different countries and claiming that Islam is in danger. As is known to you, the overthrown (?power sources) do not want to give up their positions without resistance. But their attempts will fail because they are facing the Khalqi nation.

The toiling people see that we do not oppose Islam, but seek to provide a living, give the workers homes and struggle for the prosperity of all the people. Committees to guard the revolution have been created in Afghanistan and millions of workers have joined these committees so that with arms in hand they can safeguard their revolution. The imperialists and their (?lackeys) hope to start a civil war in Afghanistan and instigate the people against their own government but all their attempts are doomed to failure.

Earlier, Nur Mohammad Taraki said that as a result of the completion of land reform in Afghanistan, the basis for the Khalqi revolution has been firmly established. He said that the country's workers, peasants, all the toilers and all the progressive forces are on the side of the revolution. Nur Mohammad Taraki said that this is why our revolution is undefeatable. The general secretary of the PDPA and chairman of the Afghan Revolutionary Council also said: Our participation in the nonalined countries conference in Havana dealt a blow to imperialism and reactionary conspiracies. I am satisfied with the Havana conference resolutions. These resolutions are of great importance not only to the people of Afghanistan, but to all the people of the world.

Nur Mohammad Taraki, who is in the country which is the cradle of the Great October Revolution, wished the Afghan students every success in their studies.

Soviet-Afghan Relations

LD110854 Moscow TASS in English 0835 GMT 11 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, September 11, TASS--Relations between the Soviet Union and Afghanistan develop successfully, Nur Mohammad Taraki, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, chairman of the DRA's Revolutionary Council, stated at the airport today before departure by air for home. He made a stopover here on his way from Havana.

Our meeting with Leonid Brezhnev was very useful, Taraki pointed out. We discussed questions of interest to us in a frank, fraternal atmosphere.

Speaking of the recent non-aligned summit conference in Havana, Taraki said that it will doubtless be of great benefit to the cause of peace, progress and prosperity of the peoples.

The situation in Afghanistan has become stabilized, Taraki went on to say. The Afghan people come to see more and more clearly that the changes which are taking place in the country are for the good of the people. Wider and wider sections of population come to see this by their own experience. This is why all reaction's attempts aimed at eliminating our revolution are doomed to defeat.

Departure For Home

LD110732 Moscow TASS in English 0717 GMT 11 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Moscow September 11 TASS--Nur Mohammad Taraki, the general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, who had stopped over in Moscow en route from Havana, today left for home.

Telegram to Brezhnev

LD111908 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 11 Sep 79 LD

[Text] A telegram addressed to Comrade Brezhnev from aboard an aircraft has come from Nur Mohammad Taraki, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

The Afghan leader expressed firm conviction that the relations of inviolable friendship, brotherhood and goodneighbourliness and all-round fruitful cooperation established after the great April revolution between the peoples of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and the USSR will continue to grow unswervingly stronger for the benefit of the working people of both countries and in the interests of peace in the region, in Asia and throughout the world.

In his telegram Nur Mohammad Taraki wished further progress and success to the friendly and fraternal country, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

TARAKI ADDRESSES AFGHAN COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

LD112158 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2130 GMT 11 Sep 79 LD

[Text] A session of the Council of Ministers of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan has been held in Kabul. At the session, reports Kabul Radio, a speech was made by Nur Mohammad Taraki, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the republic, about the results of the sixth conference of heads of state and government of nonalined countries in Havana. He informed the Afghan Council of Ministers about the friendly meeting with Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

BABENKO COMMENTS ON AFGHAN SOLIDARITY CONFERENCE

LD111334 Moscow TASS in English 1403 GMT 11 Sep 79 LD

["Afghanistan: Fraternal Solidarity"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, September 11, TASS--The Kabul International Conference of Solidarity with the people of Afghanistan was a great success. The attending representatives from nearly 60 countries and eight international organizations unanimously approved the conference declaration and the resolution "In Support of the Peaceful Policy and Initiatives of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan", Yevgeniy Babenko writes in the international commentary section of the newspaper Moscow NEWS.

The progressive changes carried out for the benefit of the majority of the Afghan people have been fiercely opposed by local feudal potentates, who were stripped of their power and privileges, and by internal and external reaction. The imperialist circles and Beijing have begun to increase their aid to the Afghan counter-revolutionary groups that are trying to undermine normal life.

The weapons captured from the gangs operating inside Afghanistan are stamped "made in USA" and "made in China". The pro-imperialist and pro-Chinese forces have organized several camps in Pakistan from whence they finance, arm and train the counter-revolutionaries. But, of course, the just counterblows which Afghanistan's people, Army and security forces are inflicting upon the counter-revolutionary forces, upon those who attack peaceful villages and murder Afghan patriots, are called "terror" by Western propaganda.

Widely spread now is the cock-and-bull story about "Soviet expansionism", assertions that the social processes taking place in Afghanistan are "intrigues of Moscow". But in reality, the entire history of Soviet-Afghan relations demonstrates the USSR's great respect for the sovereignty and independence of its neighbour.

The Kabul conference is extremely significant, since this representative international gathering of progressive forces resolutely condemned the intervention in Afghanistan's internal affairs and the conspiracies and provocations against it from both imperialism and local reaction and told the world that the courageous Afghan people have the fraternal solidarity and support of all people of goodwill and of all advocates of social progress, Yevgeniy Babenko concludes.

HEALTH SERVICES EXPANDING RAPIDLY IN AFGHANISTAN

LD112304 Moscow TASS in English 1650 GMT 11 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Kabul, September 11, TASS--A new hospital with up-to-date equipment has opened in Heir Khan Mina, one of the new districts in the capital of Afghanistan. Hundreds of working people and members of their families can now receive free medical services in their own district.

The development of health services became one of the main concerns of the new leadership with the establishment of people's power in Afghanistan. By the government's decision a campaign was launched throughout the country against abuses in the sale of drugs and measures were taken to assure an adequate supply of medicines for the population. After the April revolution dozens of new medical institutions have been opened in the country and about two thousand specialists trained. The emphasis now is on the development of health services in outlying areas.

A five-year economic and social development plan was launched in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan this year. 45 new medical centres, 55 drug stores, including 45 in rural localities, are to be opened in the country under this plan.

CAMPAIGN TO END ILLITERACY UNDERWAY IN AFGHANISTAN

LD102146 Moscow TASS in English 1839 GMT 10 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Kabul, September 10, TASS--A wide campaign to stamp out illiteracy, a grave heritage of the past, is underway in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. 17 courses attended by some [word indistinct] illiterate adults were opened recently in Paktiya, a province in the southeast of the country. More than 30,000 such courses have been set up in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan since the April revolution and they are being attended by about a million people of most diverse age groups.

INDIAN AIR FORCE CHIEF OF STAFF BEGINS USSR VISIT

LD070951 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 5 Sep 79 p 3 LD

[Unattributed report: "Guest From India"]

[Text] Air Chief Marshal H. Latif, chief of staff of the Indian Air Force, has arrived in the Soviet Union on an official visit at the invitation of Chief Marshal of Aviation P.S. Kutakhov, commander in chief of the air force and USSR deputy defense minister.

At Sheremetyevo Airport the guest from India was welcomed by Chief Marshal of Aviation P.S. Kutakhov and other Soviet generals and officers.

On 4 September Air Chief Marshal H. Latif laid wreaths at the V.I. Lenin Mausoleum and the Tomb of the Unknown Warrior by the Kremlin Wall.

The same day the Indian Air Force chief of staff visited an air force garrison near Moscow where he familiarized himself with the Soviet airmen's life and combat training.

KAMPUCHEA's HUN SEN ARRIVES IN MOSCOW EN ROUTE TO ADDIS ABABA

LD111135 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Sep 79 p 4 LD

[TASS report: "Minister's Arrival"]

[Text] On 7 September Hun Sen, foreign minister of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, arrived in Moscow from Havana en route to Addis Ababa. At the airport he was met by N.P. Firyubin, USSR deputy foreign minister, and other officials, and also by Severo Aguirre del Cristo, Cuban ambassador to the USSR.

KAMPUCHEAN FOREIGN MINISTER'S MESSAGE TO WALDHEIM ON UN SEAT

LD112200 Moscow TASS in English 2101 GMT 11 Sep 79 LD

[Text] New York, September 11, TASS--The People's Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea is the only lawful and real representative of the Kampuchean people. The council exercises all the fullness of power and conducts Kampuchea's home and foreign policy. No one, except representatives of the People's Revolutionary Council, has the right to speak on behalf of the Kampuchean people in the United Nations and other international organisations and at international conferences. This is said in the message sent by Kampuchean Foreign Minister Hun Sen to the president of the 34th session of the U.N. General Assembly and the U.N. secretary general and circulated here as an official document.

In line with its foreign policy, which rests on the principles of independence, peace, friendship and nonalignment, the People's Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea is making a positive contribution to strengthening peace and stability in Southeast Asia, the message says.

The criminal regime of Pol Pot-Ieng Sary was brought down by the Kampuchean people on January 7, 1979, the message says. The leaders of the clique were sentenced to death by the People's Revolutionary Tribunal of Kampuchea. They are guilty of practising genocide, a crime severely punishable under international laws and general human principles. In his message the foreign minister of Kampuchea demands that representatives of the Pol Pot clique be expelled from the United Nations and the People's Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea, the only lawful representative of the Kampuchean people, be given the right to represent Kampuchea in the United Nations.

In his message the foreign minister protests against discussion of the so-called "Kampuchean problem." There is actually no such problem in existence, the message stresses. Kampuchea fell victim to the policy of the ruling circles of Beijing which tried to turn Kampuchea into a bridgehead for its aggressive expansionist policy in Southeast Asia. At present Beijing is closely cooperating with American imperialism and other reactionary forces in supporting the struggle of the remnants of Pol Pot's gangs against the Kampuchean revolution. The inclusion of items concerning the situation in Kampuchea in the General Assembly's agenda without the consent of the People's Revolutionary Council would be a gross interference in the internal affairs of the Kampuchean people, a violation of the U.N. charter and other international laws, the message says.

SPK CENSURES PRC FOR SUPPORT OF POL POT CLIQUE

LD071038 Moscow TASS in English 1630 GMT 6 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Phnom Penh, September 6, TASS--Beijing must bear responsibility on a par with the ringleaders of the criminal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique for the bloody atrocities perpetrated by that clique in the course of the three years it was in power in Kampuchea with Beijing's full support. This demand lately is voiced ever more frequently by Kampucheans for whom the Maoist experiment of "cultural revolution" in their country resulted in the loss of relatives, in the death of more than three million compatriots, the SPK Kampuchean agency writes.

The criminal activities of the Beijing leaders, who encouraged the policy of wholesale killing and intimidation of the population in the interests of the establishment of Chinese domination in Indochina and the whole of Southeast Asia, are extensively confirmed by documents presented to the People's Revolutionary Tribunal in Phnom Penh. These documents are irrefutable evidence of the all-round political and military support that China had given to the puppet clique of murderers.

Beijing's "cooperation" with the Pol Pot clique achieved particularly great scope in the military field. It follows from documents submitted to the People's Revolutionary Tribunal that in the course of talks with Deputy Prime Minister of "Democratic Kampuchea" Son Sen in March 1976 on Chinese arms deliveries, Deputy Chief of General Staff of the People's Liberation Army of China Wang Shangrung had promised that regime modern aircraft and tanks, artillery, torpedo boats and other arms, including a huge quantity of various types of small arms. Precisely these arms were used for the annihilation of hundreds of thousands of Kampucheans and for raids against socialist Vietnam, the SPK agency stresses.

It follows from documents that thousands of Chinese "advisers" in Kampuchea had directed the activities of the Pol Pot clique into the channel of the policy of genocide, thus becoming accomplices in the sanguinary crimes. To this day Beijing is trying to restore the puppet regime and is resorting for this aim to threats and provocations. Sounding ever more resolutely is the Kampuchean people's demand that Beijing be held accountable for the three million lives that were claimed during the bloodbath.

PRC SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITY AGAINST INDONESIA CONDEMNED

BK071415 Moscow in Indonesian to Indonesia 1500 GMT 6 Sep 79 BK

[Unattributed commentary: "Beijing is Heightening Tension in Kalimantan"]

[Text] Jakarta press reports say that Indonesian troops in Kalimantan have been put on alert and combat readiness because pro-Chinese armed groups want to cross the Indonesian border from neighboring Malaysia.

It is not the first time that such reports have become a public secret in Southeast Asia. They also indicate Beijing's continued efforts to use armed [words indistinct] and local Chinese for the implementation of Beijing's long-range strategy.

In this connection, the FAR EASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW reminded its readers several days ago that in the course of his Southeast Asian tour, PRC Vice Premier Deng Xiaoping had reaffirmed China's intention to support subversive activities by pro-China groups in the countries of this region.

It is significant to note that these reports have appeared in the press at a time when the nonalined summit--to which the Beijing leadership wishes to present itself as a friend--is to be held in Havana. At the same time, pro-Beijing groups have been intensifying their activities in Asian countries which are members of the nonalined movement and which Beijing has repeatedly tried to draw into its own orbit of influence.

The facts mentioned above once again prove the unchanging attitude of democratic forces in Indonesia, demanding that the government exercise caution and patience in dealing with the problem of restoring relations with Beijing, which have been frozen.

The Indonesian mass media have repeatedly offered information about how Chinese [words indistinct] have been used to destabilize the political situation in Asian countries and undermine their economic foundation.

New facts have shown that while outwardly showing concern about the interests of the developing countries, Beijing actually has not abandoned its hegemonic strategy. Beijing's policy constitutes a real threat to Southeast Asia.

MEETINGS THROUGHOUT USSR REFLECT VIETNAMESE SOLIDARITY

LD101333 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Sep 79 p 4 LD

[TASS report: "Invariable Solidarity"]

[Text] We are deeply grateful to the CPSU, the Soviet Government and the entire Soviet people for their effective aid and constant support for the Vietnamese people, who are firmly defending their motherland's territorial inviolability, Ta Huu Canh, charge d' affaires ad interim of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV] in the USSR, has stated. He was speaking at a meeting at the Moscow Central Telegraph Office.

Public meetings and gatherings and friendship soirees within the framework of the 10-day festival of Soviet-Vietnamese friendship devoted to the 34th anniversary of the SRV are taking place in many of the USSR's cities. Their participants are speaking of their invariable solidarity with the SRV people.

KONDRASHOV HITS AS-SADAT'S HAIFA TRIP, AUTONOMY TALKS

LD120857 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 Sep 79 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[S. Kondrashov "Political Observer's Notes": "The Ordinary Working Days of Treachery"]

[Text] In international affairs, as in everyday matters, the formula of treachery takes an identical form: You scratch my back and I'll scratch yours...at the others' expense. As-Sadat's meeting with Begin at the Israeli port of Haifa provides an illustration of this.

When the results of their talks are being enumerated, it is reported, for instance, that As-Sadat has agreed in betrayal of the pan-Arab position to "the principle of the indivisibility" of Jerusalem which Israel is using in order to keep the city in its own hands. It appears that the words of those who warned that the Egyptian president was prepared to hand over the eastern part of Jerusalem, along with the Muslim and Christian shrines there, "in return for a handful of Sinai sand" have come true. As-Sadat generously gives up what does not belong to him. And what does he get in return? The evacuation of Israeli troops from the southern part of Sinai a few weeks earlier than was scheduled, so that in November he can stage at the St Catherine monastery at the foot of Mount Sinai an elaborate verbal firework display on the second anniversary of his trip to Jerusalem which began the whole thing....

But Begin, of course, manages the "you scratch my back and I'll scratch yours" formula better than As-Sadat does. He is about to receive a piece of Jerusalem which does not belong to him by handing over in exchange the Sinai Desert which does not belong to him either. Moreover, he is receiving Egyptian assurances that oil from the Sinai oilfields will be delivered to Israel, thereby preserving the economic advantages of the occupation period (the oil will be delivered in the same quantities as before).

These are the ordinary September working days of capitulationism and treachery paving the way for the November festival at Mount Sinai.

From Haifa it is only a stone's throw to the southern border of Lebanon. The explosions of the Israeli bombs being dropped on Lebanese soil are almost audible in Haifa. The groans of dying Arabs almost carry to Haifa. But the bomb explosions and groans of the victims do not bother the Egyptian president who arrived on board the yacht of the late Egyptian king. This too is the prosaic side of treachery, its logic, its mentality, its ongoing course. By handing over to Egypt something of what was seized from Egypt, Israel has completely freed its own hands for cruel reprisals against both Palestinians and the Lebanese in southern Lebanon.

The talk of an "all-embracing settlement" is falling like autumn leaves from the Camp David agreements and from the Israeli-Egyptian treaty. What remains is the totally undisguised, naked essence of the treacherous separate deal. The Israeli-Egyptian talks on "Palestinian autonomy" are a farce which even those in Washington who stage-managed them are refusing to take seriously. However U.S. envoy Strauss, Begin, Dayan, As-Sadat and others may try, they have not succeeded getting hold of a single Palestinian--even wrteched specimen--whom they might somehow manage to pass off as a representative of the Palestinian people. But they are stubbornly refusing the recognize the PLO. This policy of refusing to make contact with the PLO--a policy imposed by Israel--has been called "ridiculous" by none other than Andrew Young, former U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, and not just anywhere but in the hall of the Security Council. Is this not the prosaic side of bogged-down separatism?

May the fraternal indissoluble friendship between the USSR and the People's Republic of Bulgaria live eternally and grow stronger. [signed] L. Brezhnev, A. Kosygin

HUNGARIAN ARMY DELEGATION VISITS USSR

LD031409 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 18 Aug 79 p 3 LD

[Unattributed report: "Visit by Hungarian People's Army Political Workers"]

[Text] A group of Hungarian People's Army political workers headed by Col Bela Adam, chief of the organizational directorate and deputy chief of the Main Political Directorate of the Hungarian People's Army, was in the Soviet Union 13 through 17 August.

The Hungarian comrades were received by Army General A.A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Political Directorate.

At the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate there was an exchange of experience of party political work. The Hungarian People's Army political workers also familiarized themselves with the work of the Leningrad Military District Political Directorate and the political department of one of its formations.

YUGOSLAV COOPERATIVE OFFICIALS VISIT USSR

LD051311 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 31 Aug 79 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[Unattributed report: "Cooperative Members' Visit"]

[Text] A delegation from the Federation of Associations of Cooperatives of Yugoslavia headed by S. Milenkovic, president of the federation and Yugoslav Federal Assembly deputy, is in the USSR at the invitation of the Tsentrosoyuz Board to acquaint itself with the activity of the Soviet consumer cooperatives organization.

In Moscow the Yugoslav guests were received by A.A. Shirnov, chairman of the Tsentrosoyuz Board and USSR Supreme Soviet deputy. The Yugoslav cooperative members visited the Georgian SSR and Moskovskaya Oblast and familizarized themselves with the activity of Soviet consumer cooperative enterprises, kolkhozes and sovkhozes. During the visit, areas for the further development of friendly and businesslike cooperation between Soviet and Yugoslav cooperative members were defined.

TITO MAKES STATEMENT ON NONALINED MEETING IN HAVANA

LD112116 Moscow TASS in English 1940 GMT 11 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, September 11, TASS--We are satisfied with the results of the nonaligned summit conference, President Josip Broz Tito who led the Yugoslav delegation at the conference, said here upon his return from Havana. The policy of nonalignment, he said, is now an important factor for positive changes in international political and economic relations. Therein lies its progressive role as well as its [words indistinct] responsibility. The principles and basic direction of the policy of the non-aligned movement are reflected [words indistinct] good political and economic declaration adopted at the conference. Essential unity which rests on common interests was demonstrated on all basic issues discussed at the conference. Naturally there was also some difference of opinion on individual questions, Josip Broz Tito said.

He said that during the conference he exchanged opinions with many heads of state and government of nonaligned countries. He made special mention of useful conversations he had with the chairman of the conference, Fidel Castro, and his closest aides on items on the conference agenda and on the problems of international relations in general. We agreed, Josip Broz Tito said, that it is necessary for our two countries to cooperate more closely both in bilateral relations and in implementing nonalignment policy. This meets our [mutual] and wider interests, he said.

BREZHNEV'S MEMOIRS PUBLISHED IN SERBO-CROATIAN

LD031808 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1700 GMT 3 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--A collection of works by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, has been published in Serbo-Croatian. It contains his reminiscences 'malaya zemlya' "rebirth" and "virgin land". The book is illustrated with photographs.

The foreword to the collection notes that the reminiscences cover the three periods of the most recent history of the Soviet Union. Being a direct participant in important events, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev recreates clear images of the heroes of war and labor. He lived in the trenches with soldiers, among workers and agricultural workers, the first virgin landsmen. Against the background of a broad panorama of these events, he shows an exclusive example of the courage and heroism of the Soviet people during the war and in peacetime. The basis of the reminiscences is a political work in the broadest sense of the word.

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev writes about the mass heroism of Soviet troops. We Yugoslavs, the foreword says, highly value their bravery; for we ourselves showed the same qualities during the people's liberation war. Leonid Ilich Brezhnev was always in the center of events. He gives his entire being to the cause of restoring the Zaporozhstal metallurgical combine, Dneproges and the construction of dozens of large and small works, new residential areas and rods. The deeds of Comrade Brezhnev, the foreword stresses, show such typical traits of his character as unshakeable loyalty to communist ideals, persistence in fulfilling the tasks given him and his attempts to solve any problem. By his enthusiasm he kindled other people, and by his attitudes toward them he won their trust and respect. This is how we see Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. [passage indistinct]

HUSAK, STROUGAL SEND TELEGRAM TO BREZHNEV, KOSYGIN

LD111004 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 11 Sep 79 LD

[Text] A telegram addressed to Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and Aleksey Nikolayevich Kosygin has arrived from the leaders of the CSSR, Gustav Husak and Lubomir Strougal. They express sincere thanks for the greetings on occasion of the 25th anniversary of the Slovak National Uprising.

The CSSR, the telegram says, is a firm and reliable link within the socialist community and together with other socialist countries it is making an active contribution to the joint struggle for social progress, peace and disarmament.

Comrades Husak and Strougal wish the Soviet people new great successes in the construction of the communist society, in the struggle for freedom and independence of peoples and for social progress and the strengthening of peace in the whole world.

PAPERS COMMENT ON BRUSSELS CONFERENCE ON NATO'S FUTURE

"Bankrupt' Policies

LD101229 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Sep 79 p 5 LD

[Correspondent R. Puchkov dispatch: "The Old Positions, NATO Conference in Brussels"]

[Text] The word "detente" is not to the liking of NATO and Pentagon strategists. Western generals and those who provide their inspiration prefer to speak of the "Soviet threat" fabricated by them, of a certain "vulnerability" of the United States and its Atlantic allies and of an imaginary violation of the military balance in favor of the USSR. This was precisely the "language"--if it is possible to call a collection of blatantly tendentious terminology a language--underpinning the conference "NATO in the Next 30 Years," organized at the beginning of September in Brussels by Georgetown University's Center for Strategic and International Studies and the Paris Atlantic Institute--an organization with close ties to NATO circles.

The choice of conference venue was, of course, not fortuitous: The leadership bodies of both the North Atlantic bloc and the "Common Market" are located in the Belgian capital. And, of course, the timing of the conference also was not accidental. Right now we are witnessing everywhere in West Europe the broadening of the public movement against the plans to deploy new types of U.S. nuclear missiles, against the intensification of the arms race and for peace and social progress. Even in the governments of a number of West European countries, the local press reports, there are serious doubts as to the need for the further modernization of the lethal U.S. atomic arsenal deployed in Europe. To divert this wave of protests and to try to convince both the public and the governments of the West European countries of the urgency of increasing arms expenditures was the goal pursued by the participants in the conference on NATO's future held at the Egmont Palace in Brussels.

In order to lend more weight to this propaganda venture its organizers endeavored to enlist the "major authorities" of the Western world. The main role was played by former U.S. Secretary of State Kissinger. He was backed up by NATO Secretary General Luns; Haig; former commander in chief of NATO Armed Forces in Europe; the not unknown Belgian General Close; the presidents of a number of the biggest multinationals, such as Shell and Boeing; the chief editors of Paris' LE MONDE and the London TIMES, and, finally, Winston Churchill, the grandson of the late British prime minister.

At the closing press conference there were impassioned appeals to prevent the launching in West Europe of a campaign against the deployment of new U.S. missiles, similar to the one mounted against the neutron bomb which so upset the NATO and Pentagon generals. There were persistent demands to convince the public of the need to increase arms spending. It is known what a storm of protests was aroused in West Europe by last year's decision by the NATO countries to increase military expenditure 3 percent annually. Undoubtedly many of the conference participants recalled this when they heard the speech by General Haig who proposed to make this increase 5 percent.

"Haig and Luns Demand the Extension of NATO's Activity" is the headline carried by [Brussels] LE PEUPLE. They talk of "defending the strategic interests" of the bloc throughout the world "wherever the need arises," in particular in the Near East and southern Africa. And all this under the cover of words about "restoring the balance" and eliminating the "vulnerability" of the United States and West Europe.

Many local commentators consider that the Brussels conference was a definite step toward a decision on the modernization of the U.S. nuclear-missile arsenal in Europe at the forthcoming winter session of the NATO Council. "The NATO ultras consider it essential to deploy in West Europe--and in particular in the FRG and the Benelux countries--new nuclear missiles capable of carrying their warheads more than 4,000 km," [Belgian CP organ] LE DRAPEAU ROUGE writes. "This is necessary in order to evade the SALT II treaty which has set a ceiling on U.S. and USSR strategic missiles. If such a decision is taken it will provoke a new arms race spiral and place security and detente in Europe and the entire world under a serious threat."

It is perfectly obvious that the Brussels conference manifested the overt desire to conduct policy "from a position of strength." [Brussels] LE SOIR depicted the atmosphere at the sessions in an extremely definite manner. It wrote that a "universal hankering" after the times when the West was sole possessor of "nuclear lightning" reigned in the Egmont Palace. The main conclusion of the Brussels meeting, the newspaper concluded, is that in the opinion of the Atlantic "big guns" detente and peace cannot be achieved "in a condition of weakness."

The same old bankrupt policy.

IZVESTIYA Report

LD101337 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 Sep 79 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[Correspondent Yu. Ryzhov report: "The Hawks Flocked Together..."]

[Text] Brussels--A seminar on the theme "NATO in the Next 30 Years" has ended in the Belgian capital. For 3 days more than 120 NATO experts and specialists from countries belonging to that military-political alliance were engaged in elaborating a new strategy, which the bloc is recommended to adhere to for the next 30 years.

About 25 working papers were submitted for examination by the seminar, embracing, in particular, nuclear arms, economic and political problems and also questions of NATO's organization. The seminar was organized by the Georgetown University (Washington) Center for Strategic and International Studies.

In one press report the Center for Strategic and International Studies indicated that NATO's continued existence as an effective alliance in the coming years can by no means be considered guaranteed.

Calls again rang out in speeches at the seminar for the stepping up of the arms race and the extension of the North Atlantic bloc's sphere of influence. In particular former U.S. Secretary of State H. Kissinger called for a further arms buildup. His speech was regarded among local observers as a desire to pressure the U.S. Congress and make it adopt a decision on building up the U.S. nuclear arsenal.

A. Haig, former NATO supreme commander in Europe, calling for undisguised interference by bloc member countries in other states' affairs, stated that "certain West European states have interests far beyond Europe's borders" and must play a "positive role" in such parts of the world as the Near East and southern Africa.

This time too the Atlantic man remained true to his militarist senario.

DROBKOV EXAMINES PENTAGON, NATO MOTIVES IN EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN

LD101309 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Sep 79 p 4 LD

[Correspondent V. Drobkov dispatch: "NATO's Mediterranean Gamble"]

[Text] Athens, September--In the Eastern Mediterranean, where three parts of the world meet and where dangerous hotbeds of armed conflicts have not been extinguished to this day, the outlines of a complex military-political game being played by the leading NATO countries are emerging increasingly clearly. The stakes in the game are Near East oil and strategic positions in southern Europe, the islands of the Mediterranean and the Aegean and the Near East.

Here are just a few examples of the stepped-up activity connected with NATO's militarist plans. Shortly before he retired Gen A. Haig, commander in chief of the bloc's Allied Armed Forces in Europe, had a series of meetings and consultations with Turkish leaders and leaders of the Greek Armed Forces. The aim of these contacts was to settle Greek-Turkish differences in order to achieve the consolidation of NATO's southeastern flank. The immediate task is to return Greece to the bloc's military structure, from which Athens announced it was withdrawing in 1974.

NATO has already turned from words to deeds. In Izmir the command of the NATO regional staff, traditionally held by Americans, has been handed over to Turkish generals. It is planned to create a similar staff connected with NATO under the leadership of a Greek commander in the city of Larisa (Greece). As "compensation" the United States is seeking to expand both NATO bases and its own bases in the two countries.

It is not only the United States which is pressuring Athens and Ankara. The press reports that the FRG and other NATO countries are taking an active part. Military and political figures from the leading NATO powers have become frequent guests in Greece and Turkey. Seeking closer cooperation in NATO's military and political strategy from them, the Western allies are promising military and economic aid in exchange.

But not everything is as easy to buy or grab through pressure as the West supposes. "We have already made it clear to the United States that we refuse to act as a NATO outpost, since we want to cooperate with neighboring countries on the basis of mutual trust and not to be in a state of confrontation with them," Turkish Foreign Minister O. Okcun said in an interview with the Kuwait newspaper AL-RA'I AL-'AMM. In Greece too there is widespread opposition to the plans to return the country to NATO and to expand the NATO bases. It is not only progressive and democratic forces but also far-sighted politicians from the bourgeois parties who are advocating Greece's greater involvement in the process of international detente and the development of good-neighborly cooperation with its socialist neighbors and the Soviet Union. The Greek Government is also voicing its desire to do this.

But the NATO strategists are not yielding. While bringing pressure to bear on Greece and Turkey they are simultaneously activating intrigues against Cyprus. NATO continues to regard the young republic as a convenient strategic bridgehead on the approaches to the Near East. A few years ago the Pentagon had already begun to assimilate the British "sovereign bases" on the island. U.S. reconnaissance aircraft began to be based at them. The activity of CIA radio stations and listening [elektronnyye] posts, long entrenched on the island, was galvanized. According to press reports some of the equipment from the now closed U.S. electronic surveillance bases in Iran has been transferred to Cyprus; at the British Akrotiri Base.

Work is proceeding rapidly underway to prepare it to receive heavy airplanes, including supersonic aircraft.

"Our party, like the entire Cypriot people," your correspondent was told by E. Papaioannou, general secretary of the Progressive Party of Working People of Cyprus, "opposes these attempts and demands the closure of the bases and the demilitarization of the island, which also would serve as an important step toward resolving the Cyprus problem as a whole."

The republic's government expresses its support for the demilitarization of Cyprus and broad public circles favor it. The Cypriot parliament has unanimously proclaimed that the presence of foreign troops and bases undermines Cyprus' independence and sovereignty and the nonalinement policy it pursues. But the Western militarists are trying to interfere in the process of settling Cyprus's complex problems and to impose on its people a NATO scenario for "resolving" the crisis opening the way to the island's even more extensive use as a NATO bridgehead.

In embarking on the "repair" of their southern flank the NATO strategists are looking even further south and east. After the ignominious end of CENTO, the NATO headquarters in Brussels is building plans to extend the bloc's "zone of responsibility" to new regions, particularly the Near and Middle East. In the opinion of the authors of these plans, Israel and Egypt are the most suitable candidates for the role of guardian of Western interests in this region. As is well known, the Israeli leaders have long been nurturing projects to involve their armed forces in the NATO military machine. According to press reports, since the late sixties there has been a center for coordinating operations involving NATO naval aircraft in the Mediterranean and the Israeli Air Force at the NATO headquarters in Naples. In 1971 M. Dayan, then Israeli defense minister, offered NATO the use of airfields on the Sinai Peninsula. During the same period the construction of projects connected with the NATO air defense system began on Israeli territory. At that time As-Sadat's regime had not yet gone as far as Israel in establishing ties with NATO. But the logic of betrayal is objectively pushing Egypt's present rulers into the Western militarists' arms, under the NATO "umbrella" which the Pentagon is trying to open over its clients' heads. The world press is publishing reports increasingly frequently about the readiness of As-Sadat's regime to offer the Pentagon air and naval bases in Sinai.

As for the NATO "umbrella," is it not the mobile expeditionary corps numbering up to 110,000 soldiers and officers over plans for whose creation the Pentagon is fussing, which is designed to become this "umbrella?" In this case it is the Eastern Mediterranean, the Near East and Persian Gulf which will become the regions for the proposed operations of the U.S. "fire brigade." [paragraph continues]

According to published reports, this corps will be assigned various functions--from the defense of Western communications to direct aggression against the states situated here if the United States deems it necessary to safeguard its interests.

All this is instilling in the peoples of this region's countries even greater fears that large-scale forces of the U.S. 6th Fleet will be stationed permanently in the Eastern Mediterranean. The aircraft carrier Dwight Eisenhower is visiting the Israeli port of Haifa. U.S. General R. Lawrence, who is tipped for the post of chief of the new U.S. military command in the Near East, is making tours of the region's countries. The U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff, according to the Washington POST, have already finalized measures for the creation of this command.

So far the plans to create Western mobile forces in the Eastern Mediterranean appear to be a purely U.S. undertaking. But it would be naive to suppose that U.S. allies in NATO, particularly those situated directly in the region of "competence" of the planned U.S. command and its expeditionary corps, would remain dissociated from the Pentagon's dangerous actions. Washington will try to involve its allies in its own militarist preparations.

The Atlanticists' enhanced activeness in the Eastern Mediterranean coincides with the intensification of the U.S. military presence in the Indian Ocean. The Eastern Mediterranean and the Near East are regarded by the Pentagon as a connecting link between NATO and U.S. military bases in the Indian Ocean.

In making their "Mediterranean gamble" the Pentagon and NATO are cynically ignoring the interests and aspirations of this region's peoples and their protests against a new round of military preparations and the adding of fuel to a region where, as a result of Israel's expansionist policy, a number of states have already been dragged into armed conflicts. The Atlanticists' actions prove yet again that the threat to peace and the people's security comes from NATO's adventurist policy and the Western militarists. It is they and not the mythical "Soviet threat" which are leading to the conservation of dangerous tension in various parts of the world--in this case the Eastern Mediterranean.

"The interests of peace undoubtedly require that detente acquire a global nature," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said on Hungarian television, "so that people in every corner of the world may enjoy the fruits of peace and organize their own lives freely." The Soviet Union, the fraternal socialist countries and all progressive forces are seeking to reinforce the policy of detente and extend its beneficial influence beyond the confines of Europe, including to the Mediterranean region.

'DEFENSE WEAKNESS' PRETEXT TO DEPLOY CRUISE MISSILES IN ITALY

LD111041 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 5 Sep 79 p 3 LD

[N. Barashev article: "What this 'Weakness' Is Needed For: Adventure with Cruise Missiles on the Appenines"]

[Text] You would think that a great many myths have been conceived with whose aid some political strategists try to justify the West's unrestrained militarization. What need is there for more? But the opponents of detente are not embarrased. In the excitement of intimidating ordinary Italians the Pentagon has now dragged out the lie of "the weakness of Europe's defense."

Indeed, how can you fail to start trembling here? West Europe's borders are "helplessly weak" and the East is "threatening."

It is precisely this that the Pentagon is using to frighten Italy now. Why? To get permission to use its territory for the deployment of nuclear missiles of a new type, in other words, cruise missiles capable of delivering nuclear warheads.

Here, Washington is using its favorite method. It is stopping at nothing, breaking down Italy's door without knocking, treading on the owner's toes. "The United States is pressuring the Italian Government," L"UNITA writes, "in order to deploy cruise missiles on the Appenine Peninsula."

Moreover, the U.S. Government has told the NATO countries that it is prepared to pay out 200 billion lire this year to launch a new missile to be deployed in Europe and able to hit Soviet strategic centers.

The Pentagon adventure has its supporters. This is not suprising! Besides everything else, a persistent custom has become established in the nature of the West's militarist circles--events encouraging positive changes have only to take place on our planet for a provocative fuss to begin immediately. In this case, it is a fuss about the "weakness of the defense" of the West. These campaigns play into the militarists' hands since they stuff their wallets through the arms race. But here, as the newspaper FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU notes, "for the first time in NATO's history it is a case of deploying nuclear missiles which could reach Soviet territory."

But the majority of Italy's inhabitants representing the most diverse circles of the population resolutely protest against the Pentagon's plan. They remember that there are already up to 1,500 nuclear weapons on the Appenines now. It is dangerous to stockpile weapons further and to turn the country into a powderkeg. Dangerous primarily to Italy itself. Even R. Gardner, the U.S. ambassador in Rome, was obliged to admit this. For instance, on returning from a trip to Sardinia he admitted that the possibility of radioactive pollution in the environs of the U.S. nuclear-powered submarine base of Maddalena is not ruled out. But how many similar cases are hushed up?

Through the fault of Washington, which subordinates NATO members to its own interests, Italy is already sagging under the weight of intolerable military expenses.

This is discussed in a book by Gen Nino Pasti, a member of the Italian Senate who, incidentally, once held top command posts in NATO.

"Italy is incurring tremendous military expenditure," he writes. "Thus, the 1977 military budget was 20 percent more than the previous one. In addition, 3,500 billion lire have been earmarked for a 10-year program to modernize Italy's Armed Forces."

Pasti emphasizes that the country's armed forces do not need such colossal expenditure since their present state is perfectly satisfactory. (What "defense weakness" is the Pentagon then worried about?--N.B.).

But the Pentagon is insisting on deploying new cruise missiles in Italy. Pondering the consequences of this adventure, Pasti writes that Italy "may find itself involved in a conflict and be destroyed against its will for the sake of defending U.S. interests which in no way coincide with our country's interests."

As for the country's leadership, in the press' opinion it is unlikely that "either present or future Italian governments would support the idea of deploying new missiles on the Appenines for political motives."

F. Cossiga, chairman of the Council of Ministers, stressed in his recent speech in parliament that "Italy intends to continue its initiatives in the sphere of disarmament and to intensify its positive relations with the Soviet Union and the East European countries...."

Of course, this position can only be hindered by the deployment of new cruise missiles on Italian territory under the pretext of fabrications about "the weakness of Europe's defense."

COMMENTATOR ON NATO ACTIVITY, PEACE PROSPECTS IN SCANDINAVIA

LD111744 Moscow TASS in English 1630 GMT 11 Sep 79 LD

["Lasting Peace for the North of Europe"--TASS headlines]

[Text] Moscow, September 11, TASS--TASS commentator, Yuriy Andreyev, writes:

The advance of the process of detente largely depends on the situation in separate countries and regions of the world, on the forces and trends that prevail in this or that direction. It will be no exaggeration to say that northern Europe is just one of those regions of the world where detente and peaceful cooperation can--of course, given appropriate conditions--acquire a firm soil, broad and clear-cut prospects.

Many factors are in favour of this, including long-standing traditions of goodneighbourhood, peaceability, developed cooperation on a regional scale, the desire to keep out of international conflicts. The foreign policy of Finland, which has a treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance with the Soviet Union, has been a major factor for the maintenance of peace in the north of the European Continent for over 30 years already. Of positive significance is Sweden's policy of neutrality and also realistic elements in the foreign policy of other Scandinavian countries.

As a result, the situation in the north of Europe throughout the post-war period has been distinguished, unlike other regions of the world, by a certain stability and tranquility. Even in the "cold war" period, this region, on the whole, kept aloof of the centres of international tension. All the more real are the peaceful possibilities of northern Europe in conditions of detente.

Of course, the situation in northern Europe was affected and continues being affected by the activity of the NATO bloc, which regards this region as its outpost at the north western frontiers of the USSR and by the participation of some Scandinavian countries in this bloc. And, of course, the prospects of peace in the north of Europe decisively depend on whether the situation there will develop under the sign of increasing military activity of the alliance or whether the interests of peace will prevail.

It is not without reason that the public and realistically-minded politicians of the northern countries express anxiety over the fact that continuation of the arms race, attempts to slow down the advance of detente can destabilise the situation in the north of Europe, produce new factors of uncertainty.

President Urho Kaleva Kekkonen emphasized more than once that " a new round of the arms race...can place in jeopardy the present situation in the sphere of the policy of security in the north of Europe."

Many people in Scandinavia now certainly ask themselves: What is the meaning of the plans for "modernisation of the nuclear defence of Western Europe," hatched by the strategists of NATO, in their specific application to the northern flank of this bloc. For it is well known, for instance, that the consistent pursuit by Norway and Denmark of their proclaimed policy of nondeployment of nuclear weapons on their territories in peace time is one of the indispensable conditions of maintaining stability in the region of northern Europe and the Baltic. President Kekkonen also emphasized the danger for the Nordic countries from the use of cruise missiles, which are a major part in the above-mentioned plans for the "modernisation of nuclear defence."

Setting forth the principled approach of the Soviet Union to the problems of security of northern Europe, Leonid Brezhnev emphasized: "We are convinced that ways of really strengthening the security of the European north must be searched for not in the activisation of the policy of blocs there. The main thing is to find such decisions through joint efforts which would accord with the objective interests of the peoples, would serve the cause of peace." The Soviet Union came out and is coming out for the real conversion of northern Europe into a zone of firm security and fruitful cooperation, for enabling the peoples to live there with confidence in a peaceful morrow. Our country highly assesses the well known initiatives of Finland, aimed at the safeguarding of peace in the north of Europe. It is ready also to support all other undertakings of the north European countries in this direction.

USSR DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF'S TALKS IN HELSINKI

LD112320 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1620 GMT 11 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Helsinki, 11 September (TASS)--A meeting took place here today between a Soviet military delegation headed by Col Gen V. YA. Abolins, deputy chief of the General Staff of the USSR Armed Forces, which arrived in Finland on an official friendly visit, and Gen Lauri Sutela, chief commander of Finland's defense forces.

ROMANOV RECEIVES MAYOR OF LE HAVRE ON VISIT TO LENINGRAD

LD111050 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 9 Sep 79 LD

[Excerpt] In Leningrad today the week of the twinned town of Le Havre is ending. Its program was full and diverse. Romanov, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and first secretary of the Leningrad Obkom, received in the Smolnyy the first deputy mayor of Le Havre, member of the Communist Party of France, Colliard. The members of the delegation from Le Havre municipality visited the Sestroratsk Rayispolkom and acquainted themselves with the development of the resort zone of Leningrad.

BREZHNEV, KOSYGIN GREET ZHIVKOV, TODOROV ON NATIONAL DAY

LD111409 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Sep 79 p 1 LD

[Text] To Comrade Todor Zhivkov, First Secretary of the BCP Central Committee and Chairman of the Bulgarian State Council, and Comrade Stanko Todorov, Chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers.

Dear comrades, on behalf of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, the Council of Ministers of the USSR and all the Soviet people and on our own personal behalf, we send you and, through you, to the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, the State Council and the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and to all the fraternal Bulgarian People, warm congratulations on the occasion of the national day of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the 35th anniversary of the socialist revolution.

As a result of the victory of 9 September 1944 the Bulgarian people for the first time in their centuries-long history created an independent democratic state. Under the leadership of their tried and tested vanguard, the Bulgarian Communist Party, the working people of the Bulgarian People's Republic have achieved outstanding successes over the past 35 years in all sectors of public life and in advancing the economy, science and culture.

One most important result of the policy of the Bulgarian Communist Party is the shaping of the new working man, the conscientious builder of a socialist society and the internationalist who is convinced of the correctness of the immortal communist ideals.

Soviet people highly appreciate the relations between the Soviet Union and Bulgaria, based as they are upon the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism. Feelings of profound satisfaction are aroused by the successful development of the processes of all-round cooperation and rapprochement between our parties, countries and peoples. It is not to be doubted that the implementation of the general plan for specialization and cooperation in sectors of material production in the USSR and the People's Republic of Bulgaria for the period up to 1990 will be a new and important step in this direction.

The international prestige of the People's Republic of Bulgaria is constantly growing. As an active participant in the Warsaw Pact and CEMA, socialist Bulgaria makes a weighty contribution to the cause of further strengthening the unity and cohesion of the countries of the socialist community, reinforcing their economic and defence might, and to their joint struggle for deepening the relaxation of international tensions, curbing and ending the arms race and insuring a stable peace and the development of a peaceful equal cooperation between all countries and all peoples.

In the year of the glorious jubilee of the 35th anniversary of the socialist revolution in Bulgaria we wish you, dear friends, the communists of Bulgaria and all the Bulgarian people, new successes in fulfilling the decisions of the 11th Congress of the Bulgarian Communist Party, in the building of an advanced socialist society and in the struggle for the triumph of communism.

After the spring exaltation accompnaying the signing of the Israeli-Egyptian treaty on the White House lawn, waves of gloomy pessimism are sweeping Washington and Tel Aviv while in Cairo the obsequious press is finding it difficult to maintain its labored mien of good cheer. From Jerusalem Washington POST observer Stephen Rosenfeld writes: "When you are here it is, alas, completely impossible to visualize any outcome of the talks between Egypt and Israel other than an impasse before the arrival of the set deadline--next March." Let us add that it is not essential to fly to Jerusalem for this. Rosenfeld, like many others, observes that too much in the fate of the "peace treaty" is tied up with the personalities of As-Sadat and Begin while their political future is concealed in a thickening fog of uncertainty.

Not everything is going well for the U.S. curators of the separate deal either. The story of Andrew Young's resignation under pressure from the Israeli Government and the all-powerful Israel lobby has provoked the indignation of U.S. Negroes while it has forced many white Americans to ponder once again the question: Who determines Washington's Near East policy and where is this done? For President Carter too, who finds little consolidation in the public opinion polls, this is fraught at the very least with the loss of the Negro vote in the 1980 elections. U.S. Near East diplomacy which gears itself to Israel is also laying other mines on the U.S. domestic political scene and these mines will perhaps start exploding in election year.

Mention should be made of one thing more in connection with As-Sadat's voyage to Haifa. It coincided with the Havana conference of nonalined countries. In a certain sense this voyage was even buried in the world press beneath reports from Havana and went almost unnoticed. The nature of the reports shows why the applause-loving Egyptian president chose Haifa and not Havana for his trip. He knew that he would be well received in Haifa. And also that he could not expect any applause in Havana. Indeed, the degree of the Cairo regime's isolation and the breadth of the condemnation of its present policy were revealed before the eyes of the whole world. It is truly global isolation and not just regional (among the Arab states). The Camp David deal and the Egyptian-Israeli separate treaty were subjected to crushing criticism by the vast majority of the conference's participants. The question was even raised of expelling Egypt from the nonalined movement since as the Cairo leadership has virtually made the switch to the positions of a kind of alinement--with the policy of imperialism and Zionism--and has become a tool for the implementation of the imperialist and Zionist schemes.

And this too says something about the difficult working days of capitulationism, presaging its inevitable, lamentable outcome.

Still More Concessions

LD111439 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Sep 79 p 5 LD

[Vladimir Peresada "Commentator's Column": "Concessions Again"]

[Text] One more visit--the third--to Israel by Egyptian President as-Sadat has ended. His talks with Israeli Prime Minister Begin in Haifa took place as on previous occasions, in an atmosphere of total secrecy.

Formally this trip was planned in response to Begin's recent visit to Egypt. But Cairo tried to impart to it a more imposing political significance. According to the president himself, he went with the intention of reaching agreement on "Palestinian self-rule," including Jerusalem. What was the result? To judge by reports from Haifa there has been none. Israel's hard line did not allow Cairo to create even a semblance of a "broader approach," which doomed it to new concessions to Tel Aviv. And these concessions have been made. It is clear from reports on the results of the visit that the attempt to resolve the Palestinian people's destiny behind their backs is still based on the Israeli plan for "autonomy" with no rights. Moreover, when he spoke in Haifa the Egyptian president in fact abandoned the common Arab position in Jerusalem, recognizing the principle of the "indivisibility" of this city which, as is well known, has been illegally declared the capital of Israel.

Israel has also gained considerable advantages in other spheres: Cairo's agreement to replace the UN observers on Sinai with bilateral Israeli-Egyptian armed forces, which Tel Aviv has long been seeking, and an undertaking to grant Israel as much oil as it demands. On the Israeli side a "good will gesture" is envisaged--another morsel of the Sinai Desert will be liberated ahead of schedule.

Nonetheless, foreign commentators believe that the main aim of the participants in the separate deal remains the creation of the semblance of a "solution" to the Palestine problem. To judge by news agency reports what was shrouded in secrecy in Haifa has been reflected in specific actions in the past few days. This is a reference to the increasingly frequent attempts to drag some Palestinians and other Arab countries into the talks on "autonomy."

As-Sadat's visit has again shown that Egypt is making one concession after another to Israel. But here the essence of the matter is in no way altered: The Camp David compact continues to intensify the tragedy of the Palestinian people and makes more remote a real settlement of the Near East conflict.

MOSCOW PERSIAN CONDOLES IRAN ON DEATH OF TALEQANI

NC121040 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 11 Sep 79 NC

[Igor Savchenko commentary]

[Text] Leonid Brezhnev has sent a telegram expressing the painful feelings and sincere regrets which were felt by the Soviet people at the news of the death of Ayatollah Mahmoud Taleqani.

Ayatollah Taleqani was well known to the Soviet people as one of the participants and leaders of the Iranian people's struggle against the shah's regime and against imperialist supremacy over Iran. He is well-known for his support of good neighborliness between Iran and the Soviet Union. The late Mahmoud Taleqani spent his entire rich life struggling for his nation's freedom. He spent 10 years in SAVAK prisons where the shah's executioners tortured him most tragically. The 10 years spent in the imperial prisons greatly damaged his health but failed to harm the spirit of this noble struggler or to make him deviate from this path. Last autumn the shah's government, confronted with the demands of demonstrators, was forced to free Ayatollah Taleqani and other democrats. Tens of thousands of people with differing political views and belonging to different parties but who had united hopes of seeing a nation free of imperialist and royal chains, thronged the prisons gates to welcome them.

The unity of the national and democratic forces in whose leadership Ayatollah Taleqani played an active role, brought victory to the Iranian nation in the month of Bahman [21 Jan-19 Feb]. The late Ayatollah Taleqani was aware of the importance of this unity for the creation of a progressive, powerful and independent Iran. As he himself used to say, he wanted all the antimonarchy forces, despite ideological differences, to unite in their struggle. The late Ayatollah Taleqani brought the Iranian nation to a permanent awareness of imperialist and reactionary sedition and intrigue. He said that the Iranian nation must be constantly alert so that it can deal a severe blow to the intrigue and sedition of imperialists and their allies. From the [word indistinct] of Ayatollah Taleqani after the February revolution, it is very clear what great importance he placed on good-neighborly relations between the Soviet Union and Iran. In his talks during those revolutionary days the late Ayatollah Taleqani used to point out that relations between Iran and the Soviet Union must be friendly. At press conferences he used to say that the Soviet Union is struggling against international colonialism and is not colonizing like Britain, the United States and their ilk. Dear listeners, the Soviet people are partners with the nation of Iran in its grief, sorrow and mourning on the passing of this great struggler in the path of freedom and progress for his country, and a supporter of good-neighborly and friendly relations between the Soviet Union and Iran.

IRAN ENVOY ON SOVIET TIES; TUDEH STATEMENT ON UNITY

LD111347 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Sep 79 p 5 LD

[Text] Tehran, 8 September TASS--A government delegation headed by Iranian Prime Minister Bazargan has arrived in Mahabad to study the situation in the country's Kurdish regions. Speaking on Mahabad radio and television, the prime minister stressed that as soon as security is insured in Iranian Kordestan, the government will begin to implement a broad program of socioeconomic changes there. M. Mokri, Iranian ambassador to the Soviet Union, has met with Ayatollah Khomeyni in Qom. As Tehran Radio reported, during the meeting Mokri briefed the Iranian leadership on the state of Iranian-Soviet relations. In an interview for a Tehran Radio correspondent Mokri stated that he has no reason to suppose the Soviet Union might undertake actions contrary to the interests of Iranian-Soviet relations. Khalkhali, chairman of the Islamic court in Kordestan, has appealed to the Kurdish population to hand over any weapons in their possession. The Iran Tudeh Party Central Committee has issued a statement here in connection with the anniversary of "Bloody Friday." Exactly a year ago the shah's troops fired on a mass demonstration by civilians in Tehran's Zhaleh Square and nearly 4,000 people were killed. Now, the statement says, the Iranian people are again going through a crucial and tense period in their history, inasmuch as the gains of the Iranian revolution are in danger. The shah's regime has been overthrown, but not completely eliminated. Unfortunately, the document notes, the overthrown regime still has sufficient resources and capabilities and, with the support of imperialism, is trying to split and weaken the detachments of the revolution and turn them against each other. These forces' perfidious plans, the Tudeh Party Central Committee statement goes on to stress, pursue the goal of justifying the actions of the Iranian people's main enemy--American imperialism, fueling the myth of the "threat of Communism" and unleashing fratricidal war. These plans also include an assault on democratic freedoms in the country and attacks on genuinely revolutionary and anti-imperialist forces and organizations, including the Tudeh Party. In conclusion the Tudeh Party Central Committee calls on the Iranian people to thwart the designs of American imperialism and Zionism and the henchmen of the overthrown shah's regime and stresses the need to create a united people's front to defend the Iranian revolution's gains with a view to insuring democratic freedoms and national rights for all the Iranian peoples within a united Iran.

ANGOLA'S AGOSTINHO NETO DIES IN MOSCOW HOSPITAL

TASS Announcement

LD111322 Moscow TASS in English 1319 GMT 11 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, September 11, TASS--The Central Committee of the CPSU, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and the Council of Ministers of the USSR announce with a feeling of deep sorrow that Comrade Agostinho Neto, one of the prominent leaders of the international revolutionary movement, an outstanding statesman and politician of Africa, a big friend of the Soviet Union, chairman of the MPLA Workers' Party, president of the People's Republic of Angola, has died after a grave illness at the age of 56.

Autopsy on Death

LD111440 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1405 GMT 11 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, 11 Sep, TASS--The medical report on the illness and causes of death of Agostinho Neto, chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola, has been issued here. It says:

Agostinho Neto, who arrived in the USSR on 6 September 1979 in a serious condition, was hospitalized in the Central Clinical Hospital of the city of Moscow. For a prolonged period prior to his admission to hospital, he had been suffering from chronic progressive hepatitis, with a progression to cirrhosis of the liver with pronounced impairment of its functions. In August of this year there came also blockage of the bile ducts with the development of mechanical jaundice. The seriousness of his condition was worsened by toxic disease of the kidneys.

On the basis of his condition [po zhiznennym pokazaniyam], with the agreement of President Agostinho Neto, an operation to put an anastomosis between the gall bladder and the small intestine was carried out on 8 September. The operation confirmed acute hepatitis and the fact that the permeability of the common bile duct was affected in connection with an inoperable tumor of the pancreas (cancer).

As a result of the operation it was managed to restore the outflow of bile from the liver. However, pronounced impairment of the functions of the liver and the kidneys lead to an accumulation of intoxication which caused deep changes in the central nervous system, heart and vessels. Despite the therapy that was being carried out, death followed.

The findings [zaklyucheniye] were signed among others by Prof Yevgeniy Azov, academician of the Academy of Sciences and the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences; by Prof Nikolay Malinovskiy, academician of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences; and by (E. Dos Santos) the president's doctor [words indistinct].

Brezhnev, Kosygin Condolences

LD111425 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1330 GMT 11 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, 11 September, TASS--Leonid Brezhnev and Aleksey Kosygin have sent the following condolences to the Politburo and the Central Committee of the MPLA-Labor Party, the Revolutionary Council and the Government of the People's Republic of Angola:

"On behalf of the Central Committee of the CPSU, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, the Soviet Government and the peoples of the USSR and ourselves personally, we express to the MPLA-Labor Party, the Revolutionary Council, the Government of the People's Republic of Angola and all the Angolan people deep condolences in connection with their grave loss--the death of Comrade Antonio Agostinho Neto, chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party, president of the People's Republic of Angola, one of the eminent leaders of the international revolutionary movement, an outstanding state and political figure of Africa, a tireless fighter for peace and friendship between peoples, and a great friend of the Soviet Union.

Agostinho Neto was one of the organizers and the permanent leader of the armed struggle of the Angolan people against colonial oppression, the struggle which has entered a vivid page into the history of the national-liberation movement. From the first days of the creation of the People's Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) which hoisted the banner of the struggle against the colonial regime, Neto had confidently led the Angolan patriots through all the trials toward the cherished goal--the proclamation of the People's Republic of Angola. Under his direct leadership the people of Angola successfully assumed the building of new life and achieved major political and socio-economic gains which open the way for building a society of social justice. A convinced revolutionary internationalist, A. Neto inseparably linked the successes of the Angolan people in the struggle for a bright future with strengthening the fraternal combat alliance of all progressive forces of our times against imperialism, reaction and racialism. A. Neto, winner of the international Lenin Prize "for the consolidation of peace among nations," will always remain in the memory of nations as an indefatigable and consistent fighter for a bright future for the whole of mankind.

In these days of sorrow for the Angolan people the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers reaffirm the steadfast line of the Soviet Union on the development of fraternal friendship and cooperation with the People's Republic of Angola and the MPLA-Labor Party. The Soviet Union has been and remains a true and trustworthy friend of the Angolan people. The friendship between the USSR and Angola whose consolidation Neto unswervingly advocated responds to the interests of our nations and the interests of the struggle by all nations for peace, national independence and social progress. The memory of Comrade A. Neto will remain forever in the hearts of the Soviet people. We express the confiction that the bright ideals for which A. Neto, a great son of the Angolan people, fought will be embodied in the deeds of his companions-in-arms and in the creative work of the millions of Angolan working people.

Delegation's Arrival in Moscow

LD111928 Moscow TASS in English 1922 GMT 11 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, September 11, TASS--An Angolan delegation including member of the Politbureau of the MPLA-Workers Party CC, Secretary of the Central Committee Lucio Lara; member of the Politbureau of the MPLA-Workers Party CC Pascal Luvualu and member of the leadership of the Organization of Angolan Women I. Neto arrived in Moscow today.

The delegation was welcomed by Secretary of the CPSU CC Ivan Kapitonov and other officials.

REPORTAGE ON RHODESIA CONFERENCE IN LONDON

LD112254 Moscow TASS in English 2223 GMT 11 Sep 79 LD

[Text] London, September 11, TASS--The "constitutional conference" on Rhodesia, now in its second day here, showed once more the diametrically opposite positions of the participating sides with regard to the settlement of the Rhodesian problem.

According to the plans of the British delegation which is led by Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington, the present talks were to help draw up and reach agreement on insignificant amendments to Rhodesia's present constitution which was imposed on the country's population by the Muzorewa-Smith regime. Commentators say in this connection that these amendments are purely cosmetic in character and do not touch the essence of the present situation in Rhodesia where real power has been left in the hands of the white minority.

In his statement at the conference today the puppet Premier Muzorewa put forward almost an ultimatum-like demand saying that the British Government should immediately extend recognition to the Rhodesian regime and lift economic sanctions.

It is not so much a matter of drafting a new constitution, as of removing the causes of war and turning over the fullness of power in the country to the African majority, says a statement which was read out on behalf of the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front by Joshua Nkomo, one of its leaders. He said that the measures suggested by the British Government are absolutely inadequate for accomplishing this task. Moreover, the British plan makes no mention of the major, key problems which should be posed and solved at this conference.

Kalygin Report

LD112300 Moscow in English to Africa 1700 GMT 11 Sep 79 LD

[Text] The so-called constitutional conference on Rhodesia has closed in London. [as heard] It was called on the initiative of the British Government. Together with the British delegation it was attended on the one side by the leaders of the Patriotic Zimbabwe Front, Joshua Nkomo and Robert Mugabe, and on the other hand the head of the present puppet regime, Bishop Muzorewa and the former Rhodesian prime minister, Ian Smith. Our correspondent Boris Kalyagin sent in this report from London:

British opponents of racism are indignant that the Tory government invited the head of the Rhodesian racists, Ian Smith, and the puppet prime minister, Bishop Muzorewa, to the talks. Demonstrators met the two men with posters saying: Wanted for murder. Spokesmen of the demonstrators explained that both had come to London with hands drenched in blood of thousands of blacks. Just before the conference opened Rhodesian troops invaded Mozambique. This alone shows that Salisbury hopes, with the help of Western nations, to dictate its terms at the conference. Aside from Britain, the sponsor of the constitutional conference, and Ian Smith and Bishop Muzorewa the negotiators are the leaders of the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front, Joshua Nkomo and Robert Mugabe. Lancaster Palace, the venue, is cordoned off by police.

The British foreign secretary, Lord Carrington, opened the conference with the assertion that his government were most concerned that a fair and peaceful settlement should be reached.

There is reason to doubt these words. The Conservatives have tried from the very beginning to legalize the unlawful regime of Ian Smith and Bishop Muzorewa. But at the Commonwealth Conference in Lusaka the independent African nations forced a retreat. The proposals the British Government has put before the present conference are claimed to be intended to achieve a real transfer of power to the African majority. In reality their purpose is to preserve white minority rule and save Western business interests in Rhodesia. The proposals avoid stating what will happen to the army, police and civil service, which at present are fully controlled by the white racists.

U.S. Spokesman Cited

LD112302 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 11 Sep 79 LD

[Text] According to AP, quoting an official spokesman of the U.S. State Department, the Carter administration is expected to give approval to the establishment in Washington of a diplomatic mission of the Salisbury puppet regime. It is most noteworthy that this report should appear at the time when the so-called constitutional conference of interested parties on Rhodesia has begun in London. Participating with a British delegation are, on the one hand, the head of the present Salisbury regime, Bishop Muzorewa, and former Rhodesian Prime Minister Smith, and on the other the leaders of the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front, Nkomo and Mugabe. Although the conference is being conducted at the initiative of Britain, whose colony Rhodesia formally remains, the so-called compromise settlement plan put forward by London before the conference was worked out jointly by Britain and the United States. This plan provides for the sort of settlement that would enable, with a few cosmetic changes, the present colonial racist system in Rhodesia to be retained.

In inviting the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front to the conference, its organizers want to create the appearance of the participation of all parties in determining the country's future. But in fact, they have no intention of taking account of the front's just demands for the elimination of the reasons for the armed struggle being waged in the country, i.e., the liquidation of the puppet regime, and the transfer of all power to the true representatives of the people of Zimbabwe. The Patriotic Front is recognized as being their representative by the United Nations and the OAU. Neither London nor Washington, however, want to take account of the opinions of the people of Zimbabwe, independent Africa and the whole international community. They like people like Muzorewa, who represent no one but themselves, but who faithfully serve their imperialist bosses. This is why Washington is ready to agree to the establishment of a diplomatic mission of the present Salisbury regime. Trans-Africa, an influential black organization in the United States, has described this intention as a step toward the final diplomatic recognition by the United States of the illegal Muzorewa government.

ACHIEVEMENTS OF ETHIOPIA'S REVOLUTIONARY REGIME LAUDED

LD111832 Moscow TASS in English 1640 GMT 11 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, September 11, TASS--TASS commentator Yuriy Ustimenko writes:

The people of Ethiopia are observing on September 12th a glorious anniversary--five years of the people's revolution, which has put an end to the feudal-monarchistic regime and paved the way to cardinal socioeconomic reforms in all the spheres of the country's life. The Provisional Military Administrative Council, supreme governing organ of Ethiopia, proclaimed the course of socialist orientation as the only way to resolve the complicated problems confronting the country.

The policy of revolutionary reforms, carried out by the Provisional Military Administrative Council, supreme governing organ of Ethiopia, proclaimed the course of socialist orientation as the only way to resolve the complicated problems confronting the country.

The policy of revolutionary reforms, carried out by the Provisional Military Administrative Council, has completely transformed in the past years Africa's oldest independent nation. State control has been established over the most important industrial and commercial enterprises, banks and insurance companies belonging to foreign and big private capital. Land has been nationalized in towns and countryside, while private palaces and villas have been transferred to public health organs, turned into educational establishments and public organisations.

The Provisional Military Administrative Council regards as one of its most important tasks the political education of the working people, enhancement of their political awareness and organisational standards. The measures it is carrying out are aimed at drawing the popular masses more broadly into the efforts to solve the vital problems confronting the country. All the power in urban and rural areas has been transferred in the course of the radical reorganization of the administrative system to the association of peasants and urban residents, the new organs of people's power engendered by the revolution. Trade unions of a new type have been set up and an All-Ethiopian Association of Peasants and All-Ethiopian Trade Union have been formed. The new labour code fixed an 8-hour working day and guaranteed the right to work in conditions which rule out the exploitation of man by man.

The 5th congress of the Provisional Military Administrative Council, held this July, summed up the results of the huge work done in recent years. The delegates pointed out that the people of Ethiopia, having repulsed foreign aggression and put an end to the subversive activities of domestic reaction, are now exerting successful efforts to translate into reality the goals outlined by the nation-wide revolutionary campaign for advancing the national economy, to set up a party of the working people.

Socialist Ethiopia is firmly and consistantly upholding the principle of nonalignment, non-interference in the internal affairs of other states, respect of the charters of the United Nations and of the Organisation of African Unity. The contribution of the Ethiopian delegation to the work of the just concluded 6th conference of the heads of state and government of nonaligned nations has been highly evaluated in Havana. Ethiopia, engrossed as it is in peaceful creative labour, is vitally interested in safeguarding peace and security in the whole of Africa, expresses the desire to maintain and develop friendly relations and cooperation with all the states of the globe.

Ethiopia enjoys the assistance and support of all the progressive forces of the world. Multilateral mutually advantageous cooperation is developing successfully with the USSR, Cuba, GDR and other states of the socialist community. The official friendly visit paid to Moscow by Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council, and the signing last November of the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the two states were a historic landmark on the road of the development and consolidation of fraternal relations between the Soviet Union and Ethiopia.

The official friendly visit to Addis Ababa of Aleksey Kosygin, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, which began on September 10 will contribute to the further development and consolidation of the fraternal relations between our countries and peoples.

IZVESTIYA: MUCH ALREADY DONE AS NICARAGUA STARTS NEW LIFE

LD110851 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 Sep 79 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[R. Tuchnin article under the rubric "On International Topics": "Nicaragua" The Stage of Rebirth"]

[Text] The flag of the Sandinist National Liberation Front flies over Somoza's former bunker, where only recently, trying to hold on to power, the dictator gave orders to his cutthroat "guards" to mercilessly kill and destroy. The flag symbolizes victory and the start of a new life in the history of the long-suffering Nicaraguan people.

Latin America has lived through many social shocks in its time but it is hard to find in the past examples of such mass repressions, such barbaric destruction of material assets as Somoza's tyranny perpetrated. In a country with a population of 2.5 million, tens of thousands were killed and hundreds of thousands made homeless; most of the plants and factories were ruined and tremendous damage was done; the state treasury was plundered until it was empty.

The Nicaraguans have to start literally everything afresh. That is why the main slogan is now the call for economic restoration and the government itself bears the name of National Reconstruction. Although it is only the second month of peaceful life on the path of the socioeconomic reconstruction of the country, much has already been done. The state has taken over 168 industrial enterprises, trade centers and mass information organs, and 159 houses which belong to Somoza and his entourage. These served as the basis for creating a state sector in the economy, a sector which is to serve the people's interests.

The first important steps have been taken in the sphere of agriculture. The dictatorship suppressed with unprecedented cruelty the peasants' struggle for land, not shrinking from mass murders of Nicaraguan rural dwellers. Now the revolution has proclaimed agrarian reform, which is to change the peasants' life radically in the near future. The Ministry of Agrarian Reform has already distributed among landless rural workers about one-third of the land at its disposal. On the agenda is the creation on a large scale of big state farms and agricultural cooperatives with government aid.

The foundations have been laid for the democratization of life in the country by the decree "On the Nicaraguans' Guarantees and Rights," which defines the main directions in the republic's constitutional development. In the international plane the Nicaraguan Government has proclaimed the principles of freedom and independence, equality and mutual respect in interstate relations.

At the same time the process of socioeconomic and political transformations which has begun in Nicaragua is meeting with resistance from internal reaction. Nor has the threat of outside interference disappeared. The neighboring dictatorial regimes of El Salvador, Honduras and Guatemala are not thinking of renouncing their interventionist plans, which have support among the U.S. military and political "hawks." The Revolution Must Know How To Defend Itself--that slogan meets with profound understanding and recognition in Nicaragua's present political reality. The creation of the Sandinist army and its strengthening unity with the people serve as a reliable bulwark in the struggle to build a new society and a guarantee of complete victory over the enemies of the revolution.

SUPREME SOVIET PRESIDIUM DEBATES SOVIETS' WORK, CSCE TIES

LD111433 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Sep 79 p 2 LD

[TASS report: "USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Session"]

[Text] A routine session of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium took place in the Kremlin 5 September under the chairmanship of V.V. Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

I.B. Usmankhodzhayev, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and chairman of the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, delivered a report on the first item on the agenda --on the practice of holding sessions of the soviets of people's deputies in the Uzbek SSR. He gave an account of the work performed by the republic's soviets under the leadership of party organs to implement the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and party Central Committee plenums and implement the requirements of the USSR constitution. Questions of the practice of holding soviet sessions are regularly examined by the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and local soviet ispolkoms. The sessions take place according to the established schedules and in an atmosphere of broad openness; topical problems of state, economic and sociocultural building are discussed at these sessions and the activeness of the standing commissions and deputies is increasing. The effectiveness of the decisions taken at the sessions is promoted by systematic monitoring of the implementation of these decisions and deputies' proposals. Specific measures aimed at firther improving work on preparing and holding sessions and on the entire activity of the soviets have been outlined in the republic and are being consistently implemented.

USSR Supreme Soviet Deputies M.M. Musakhanov and D. Yusupov who on the instructions of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium familiarized themselves on the spot with the practice of holding Soviet sessions, participated in this discussion.

Summing up the results of the discussion V.V. Kuznetsov stressed that the examination at the Presidium session of the question of the practice of holding soviet sessions in the Uzbek SSR was in execution of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's instructions about the regular study, generalization and dissemination of soviets' work expereince in various spheres of their activity. In Uzbekistan considerable experience has been accumulated of soviets' work in preparing and holding sessions. It is logical that questions of comprehensive economic and social development and the further enhancement of industrial and agricultural production efficiency occupy a central place on their agendas. The present day and the tasks defined by the CPSU Central Committee in the resolutions concerning the further improvement of the economic mechanism and on the improvement of planning require this. The fact that soviet sessions examine a substantial range of questions regarding the communist education of the working people--especially of young people--and the observance of socialist legality is also something positive.

Regular holding of sessions, raising of the most important issues of soviets' activity for their examination and organizing the prompt execution of adopted decisions are important levels for further developing socialist democracy and strengthening the link between the organs of power and the masses.

Questions of monitoring adopted decisions occupy an increasingly important place in the soviets' work. At the same time there are still instances where numerous decisions are adopted on one and the same issue but produce little effect and monitoring their observance is relaxed. However, the CPSU Central Committee has repeatedly drawn attention to the need for strict and constant verification of the execution of decisions adopted.

In the adopted resolution the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has instructed the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the republic's local soviets, taking the accumulated experience as a basis, to insure the further improvement of work on preparing and holding soviet sessions and to make fuller use of their potential as an important democratic instrument for solving economic and sociocultural tasks, successfully fulfilling plan targets and socialist pledges, enhancing the initiative and responsibility of personnel and eliminating shortcomings. The need to further enhance the role of the standing commissions and deputies in preparing the questions to be examined at sessions and to take public opinion more fully into account is pointed out. It is proposed that monitoring of the practical implementation of adopted decisions be stepped up, that the reports of executive, administrative and also other organs set up by the soviets be examined regularly at sessions and that hearings be held on questions coming within the province of the soviets and leaders of enterprises, institutions and organizations under higher jurisdiction.

The Presidium then examined the question of the next elections to the union and autonomous republic supreme soviets and to the local soviets. M.P. Georgadze, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium who delivered the coreport, stressed that the forthcoming elections will be held on the basis of the new laws on elections to the union and autonomous republic supreme soviets and the laws on elections to local soviets. These laws have further developed the democratic principles of the Soviet electoral system and consistently reflect the line of enhancing the role of public organizations and labor collectives in organizing and holding elections. Decisions have been taken in the union republics to hold the next elections to the republics' supreme soviets and to local soviets simultaneously in February 1980.

The USSR Supreme Soviet resolution on this question outlines measures connected with preparing and holding the forthcoming elections. Appropriate instructions are given to the union and autonomous republic Supreme Soviet presidiums and to a number of union ministries and departments.

The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium session also discussed the question of the USSR's parliamentary links with the countries that participated in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. A.P. Shitikov, chairman of the Soviet of the Union and chairman of the USSR Parliamentary Group, spoke on this question. He reported that over the 4 years since the Helsinki conference, 21 USSR Supreme Soviet delegations have visited 20 countries that participated in the all-European conference. In their turn 19 parliamentary delegations from 17 participant countries have been in the Soviet Union on official visits alone. Moreover, more than 100 delegations, groups and individual parliamentarians, as well as public figures visiting our country at the invitation of the chambers' standing commissions, the USSR Parliamentary Group and other departments and organizations, have been received at the USSR Supreme Soviet from participant countries.

During the discussion it was noted that the USSR Supreme Soviet's links with the parliaments of foreign states are effected in the interests of the establishment of better mutual understanding among countries and peoples, the development of bilateral relations and the promotion of detente and consolidation of security in Europe and throughout the world. It was emphasized that state visits and the meetings of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, with statesmen and politicians from European countries and the United States have a crucial impact on the development of parliamentary links. A special place among them is occupied by the Soviet-U.S. Vienna summit held in June this year and the signing of the SALT II treaty and other documents.

The coordination of the socialist countries' actions at parliamentary level for the purpose of promoting the cause of detente in Europe is of great significance. The decisions of the Warsaw Pact member states' Political Consultative Committee and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's Crimean meetings and talks with leaders of fraternal countries are a reliable reference point here.

An important area of parliamentary level work is the systematic struggle against NATO plans which are dangerous for the cause of peace and are aimed at quantitatively and qualitatively strengthening NATO's military potential in Europe and deploying new types of nuclear missile arms on the European Continent. In the context of parliamentary links, the USSR Supreme Soviet deputies are establishing and developing a dialog with foreign parliamentarians on fundamental international issues. During the relevant meetings and talks the principles of the Soviet Union's peace-loving foreign policy and its constant efforts to consolidate peace, deepen detente and limit arms are explained.

The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium approved the work to implement the USSR's parliamentary links with countries that participated in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. It pointed to the need to promote during the further development of these links the consistent implementation of all the provisions of the conference's Final Act as an integral whole; to develop cooperation in every way with the representative organs of power in the European socialist states in the struggle for peace, the deepening of detente, and disarmament; to seek to implement steps aimed at supplementing political detente with military detente, striving to achieve with this aim the practical implementation of the idea put forward by the socialist countries of convening a conference on reducing military confrontation in Europe; to promote the preparation for holding in a constructive spirit the Madrid meeting of countries that participated in the all-European conference.

The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium session also examined other problems.

Participating in the discussion of items on the agenda were: V.V. Grishin and G.V. Romanov, members of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo; Sh.R. Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo; M.A. Yasnov, A.F. Vatchenko, M. Kholov and I.G. Kebin, deputy chairmen of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; V.V. Zagladin, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union Foreign Affairs Commission; L.N. Smirnov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Court; and A.M. Rekunkov, USSR first deputy prosecutor general.

MORE ATTENTION TO TATAR BITUMEN FUEL URGED

LD111025 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Aug 79 p 2 LD

[Correspondent R. Sabirov article: "There are Reserves Under the Ground"]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution "On Improving Planning and Intensifying the Influence of the Economic Mechanism on Increasing Production Efficiency and Work Quality" sets a higher priority on the task of drawing up a fuel-saving program. This problem, the oilfield workers of Tataria assert, also has a direct bearing on the rational use of natural resources of fuel and raw material for the chemical industry such as bituminous oil.

Tatarskaya ASSR--According to forecasts by scientists at Kazan University and the Tatar Scientific-Research and Planning Institute of the Petroluem Industry (Tatnipineft), the reserves of natural bitumen in the Volga region are of industrial significance. Deposits of natural bitumen have also been discovered in Siberia. At the present time bituminous rocks are regarded as an important source of fuel for the power industry and as a hydrocarbon raw material for the petrochemical industry.

In the Tatarskaya ASSR, which is rightly considered a pioneer in developing such deposits, considerable experience has already been accumulated. The precise determination of the size of the reserves began here back in the sixties. A large collective of scientists from Kazan, Moscow, Ufa and Bugulma and also workers involved in actual extraction from the TATINEFT production association were enlisted to study the problem.

The high viscosity of bitumen makes it impossible in the majority of cases to extract it with the aid of methods used in oil extraction. Two main methods of working such deposits are known in world practice. The first is the open or underground [skakhtnyy] method of extraction whereby the saturated rock is brought to the surface and the fuel is then melted out in special installations. But deep-lying deposits, which include the permskiye deposits of the Tatarskaya ASSR, are best exploited by the so-called in-bed [vnutriplastovyy] method.

At an experimental-industrial sector of the Mordovo-Karmalskiy deposit a working well has been sunk from which thick "black gold" has been extracted with the aid of pumps for several years now. The experimental pumping of steam into productive deposits is being carried out here through the efforts of the Leninogorsk administration responsible for increasing the oil yield of deposits and for the capital repair of wells. At another sector--the Yultimirovo experimental sector--a moving front of combustion is being created in beds containing bitumen. The institute's scientists also have to their credit other thermal and thermo-chemical methods of treating the deposits.

The results of laboratory and on-site research are quite encouraging. The republic has at its disposal good cadres of oilfield workers who are capable of solving the most difficult tasks. Nevertheless, the progress of work connected with the bitumen problem still cannot be deemed satisfactory. This applies both to the pace of scientific research work and also to the practical quest for rational ways of extracting bitumen. Over the last 7 years only about 500 exploratory wells and scarcely more than 80 working wells have been sunk for bitumen in the republic. If the work continues to be conducted at this pace decades will be required merely to precisely determine the size of the deposits.

The pace of experimental industrial work could also be higher. So far not one of the recommendations made by the Tatnipineft Institute and other scientific research establishments has been verified fully under oilfield conditions. The problem is complex. In deposits of bitumen traditional methods of extraction and of working conventional oil deposits cannot be applied. Foreign, and especially Canadian, experience based on the extraction of bitumen by the open cut method are unsuitable under Tataria's conditions too. Therefore much depends on the attention paid to this matter and its organization.

Let us begin with scientific research work. Scientists from Kazan University have initiated new methods of studying the permskiye deposits. They have done a great deal. But the moment has arrived when it is no longer possible to count solely on the enthusiasm of the people. It is time to place research on a firm scientific and organizational basis. Unfortunately the USSR Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education is in no hurry to set up a laboratory to study the bitumen problem.

The organization of experimental and industrial work also requires restructuring. The surveying of bituminous deposits in Tataria has been entrusted to the geological surveying office of the Tatneftegazrazvedka trust. The subdepartment's main task is to prepare structures for deep drilling. But bitumen represents an additional and not very desirable work load for them.

"Many methods of obtaining a flow of hydrocarbons could have been tried out back at the time when exploratory wells were being sunk," Candidate of Technical Sciences I. Agishev, leader of a sector at the institute, says.

"However, the prospectors had neither the relevant equipment nor sufficient experience for this."

The same might also be said of the aforementioned Leninogorsk administration responsible for increasing the oil yield of deposits. For this collective, which has never had anything to do with sinking exploratory wells, even an operation which is so familiar to geologists as taking core samples when drilling presented some difficulty. In a word, the bitumen problem has found itself in a "too many cooks" situation....

The need to create a specialized subdepartment within the Tatneft association which would concentrate in its hands the surveying and drilling of bitumen deposits, exercise control over the compilation of projects, devote itself to the provision of wellhead facilities at the deposits and carry out field experiments at them, is becoming increasingly clear. True, while this item was being prepared an individual shop began functioning in Leninogorsk which has been instructed to devote itself to matters relating to bitumen. But this small organization, which is not invested with sufficiently broad rights, is in no way geared to such substantial tasks.

The oilmen and scientists are pinning great hopes on the temporary scientific and technical commission of the USSR Council of Ministers State Committee for Science and Technology which was set up in 1975 for the preparation of proposals concerning the extraction of oil from bituminous rocks. The commission has held several sessions even including site visits but this matter has gone no further than talk and the preparation of protocols. The matter brooks no procrastination.

The problem of extracting bitumen requires careful and comprehensive examination by planning organs, the Ministry of the Petroleum Industry, sector institutes and the central departments concerned.

DEPUTY OIL MINISTER NOTES REGIONS OF INCREASED EXTRACTION

LD111125 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 2 Sep 79 p 3 LD

[Interview by unnamed SELSKAYA ZHIZN correspondent with A.V. Valikhanov, deputy minister of petroleum industry: "From Underground Stores," under the general heading "Today is All-Union Petroleum and Gas Industry Workers' Day"]

[Excerpts] In the last 3 years of the 10th 5-Year Plan, Agzam Valikhanovich said, oil and gas condensate extraction in our country has increased by 81 million tons. A great many oil and gas deposits have been opened up in that time. You can now meet oil industry workers in southern and northern regions, in the foothills of the Carpathians, on Sakhalin, in Central Asia and in Kazakhstan. Courageous, determined and persistent, they are overcoming the infinite expanses of the tundra, impassable swampland and arid deserts.

A lot of attention is paid to the comprehensive mechanization and automation of production processes. Capital investment is increasing yearly and the sector is acquiring new and more sophisticated equipment.

We pay a lot of attention to questions of reducing petroleum gas losses. Large gas-processing plants and gas pipelines are being built in order to make greater use of it, particularly in the new oil-producing areas. As a result the level of gas resources being utilized increased from 60.7 percent to 69.3 percent in 1976-1978.

The opening up and the development of the west Siberian petroleum and gas extraction complex--the biggest in the country--is a model result of the whole of socialist industry's technical and economic achievements.

Guided by the decisions of the 25th party congress and the subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums, and by the instructions given by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet, during his tour of Siberia and the Far East, West Siberian oil industry collectives are extracting more oil and gas every year. Together with workers in Tataria and Bashkiria, Kuybyshevskaya and Saratovskaya oblasts, the Ukraine and Belorussia, and the Tyumen oilmen, these collectives are doing their utmost to overfulfill the targets for the current year and to successfully complete the 10th 5-Year Plan.

The oil industry is developing rapidly in the Komi ASSR. Oil extraction doubled here in 1976-1978. Oil extraction is on the increase in Udmurtia and Georgia. Tataria and Bashkiria, together with Kuybyshevskaya, Permskaya and Orenburgskaya oblasts, are of very great statewide importance in terms of their overall volume of oil and gas extraction output. Oil industry collectives of the "Grozneft," "Stavropolneftegaz" and "Saratovneftegaz" and other associations are working steadily. The oil workers of Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Turkmenia, the Ukraine and Belorussia are maintaining high oil extraction levels.

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

CENTRAL STATISTICAL ADMINISTRATION REPORTS ON HARVEST

RSFSR Harvest

LD112244 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 11 Sep 79 LD

[Text] The RSFSR Central Statistical Administration reported today on the progress of harvesting agricultural crops in the republic. Grain crops have been harvested on 76 percent of the area sown. In Siberia they have already been reaped on almost 10 million hectares, which is a little more than half of the whole area sown. Harvesting of late crops is coming on at a high rate. In the Non-Chernozem Zone of Russia the winter sowing plan was overfulfilled by the beginning of the second 10-day period of September. In the republic as a whole they then occupied about 16 million hectares.

Threshing of grain corn is in progress on farms in the North Caucasus Region and in Voronezhskaya Oblast. Lifting has begun in beet-growing areas. The harvest has so far been gathered from 123,000 hectares. Flax pulling is in progress everywhere. In many fields in Krasnodarskiy Kray, Dagestan and the Kabardino-Balkarskaya ASSR sunflower for seed has ripened.

Sowing work is now under way in the Volga Region and the North Caucasus Region. Plowing of fallow for spring sowing is proceeding faster than last year. About 30 percent of the whole area has been plowed.

[Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 0305 GMT on 12 September adds: Cereal crops in the republic have been harvested on an area of about 58 million hectares. This is three-fourths of the sown area. The plan for winter sowing has been fulfilled by (?70 percent).]

Kazakhstan Harvest

AU112035 Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Russian 1510 GMT 11 Sep 79 AU

[Summary] "According to a report published by the Central Statistical Administration today, the area mown in the republic by 10 September totaled 20,703,000 hectares of grain and legume crops--excluding corn, or 84 percent of the total sown. The center of the harvest campaign has now shifted to the northern oblasts--the reclaimed virgin lands. Out of the 4,189,000 hectares of grain mown last week, nearly 3.5 million hectares were in these oblasts. Accountable for the largest areas mown in a week are the machine operators of Tselinogradskaya, Kustanayskaya, Kokchetavskaya and Turgaykaya oblasts. In west Kazakhstan, a large addition to the area harvested was made by the farmers of Aktyubinskaya Oblast. A significant advance was also made in Semipalatinsk-Irtysh area. Mowing and threshing operations are nearing completion in Aktyubinskaya and Semipalatinskaya oblasts. Rice harvesting is developing in the lower reaches of the Syr-Darya. In that area rice has already been mown on 24,000 hectares. Grain and legume crops in the republic that remain to be mown total 4,060,000 hectares, or approximately as much as was mown last week. Thus the grain harvest is nearing completion. However, threshing is still ahead. Swaths have not been picked up on one-third of the mown area. The gap between mowing and threshing is particularly large in Severo-Kazakhstanskaya, Kokchetavskaya and Tselinogradskaya oblasts where the harvest has been progressing under exceptionally complex weather conditions."

Mayskiy Rayon in Pavlodarskaya Oblast has overfulfilled the 5-year plan for grain deliveries to the state. The rayon has sold 568,609 quintals of grain against the targeted 538,850 quintals.

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS FOR 11 SEPTEMBER

LD120241 [Editorial Report LD] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 11 September. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item:

In Irkutskaya Oblast, grain has been reaped from 300,000 hectares, a little less than one-third of the harvest area. Many farmers are getting good results in spite of difficult weather conditions. (0000 GMT)

In Orenburgskaya Oblast, harvesting work continues on the last 200,000 hectares. This work is most difficult for the land cultivators because of rain. The direct combining method is being used.to prevent waste. The highest cereals yield is 18 quintals per hectare. (0100 GMT)

In Kaliningradskaya Oblast, grain has been cut from four-fifths of the total acreage. (0100 GMT)

In Saratovskaya Oblast, the sale of grain crops to the state is continuing. So far 600,000 tons of firm wheat, rye, barley and millet have been brought to the gathering points. In the south of Kazakhstan the harvesting of rice is gathering momentum. (0700 GMT)

In Chardzhouskaya Oblast the cotton harvest has begun. This year almost three-fourths will be gathered by machine. In Kalmykskaya ASSR, the rice harvest began on 11 September, earlier than usual. A good crop has been grown despite poor weather. A yield of 40-50 quintals per hectare is expected, considerably above plan. (1200 GMT)

In Georgia, winter crop sowing is in progress in several rayons. In mountain areas seeds with high yields under local conditions have been allocated twice as much area as last season. (1200 GMT)

The mass delivery of hard wheat has started in the northern parts of Tselinogradskaya, Kustanayskaya and other oblasts. The first thousands of tons of grain have been brought to state granaries. The area sown with hard wheat measured nearly 12 million hectares. Despite the unstable weather and late maturing of crops, the procurement of hard wheat is proceeding successfully. Each area under harvest is issued with a technological map which shows by what time and by what method it should be cleared and the routes along which grain should be delivered to state granaries. (1330 GMT)

The cotton harvest has begun in Uzbekistan. The cotton growers have pledged to harvest 5.7 million tons of cotton. (1400 GMT)

In Kurganskaya Oblast, there has never been a more difficult harvest than this year's. Harvesting has never started so late. A rainy and cold summer delayed the ripening of grain crops. To date grain crops have only been threshed in one-fourth of the harvest area. Many farms have permitted a gap between cutting and threshing. Now combines have switched to the mass gathering of swathes. Also, fieldwork is being hampered by frequent rains. (2115 GMT)

PRAVDA'S PAZHITNEV SURVEYS PROBLEMS IN FODDER HARVESTING

LD111323 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Sep 79 p 1 LD

[A. Pazhitnev Agricultural Review: "In the Fodder Fields"]

[Text] Fall has set in on the fields. But there is still much work to be done in the grain fields. The gathering of grain and other crops, the sowing of winter crops and the preparation of the soil for the next harvest are continuing.

According to data from the USSR Central Statistical Administration, by 3 September on kolkhozes and sovkhozes grain and pulse crops had been reaped on 88.3 million hectares or 71 percent of the area. Four-fifths of the grain which has been reaped has also been threshed. The center of the harvest work had now moved to the Urals, Siberia and Kazakhstan's virgin lands where between one-third and half the cereal fields have been reaped. Work is getting under way on the corn, vegetable, flax, potato and sugar beet plantations.

The fodder fields require particular concern. The kolkhozes and sovkhozes this year must lay in 67 million tons of hay, 62 million tons of cured hay and 250 million tons of silage.

By the beginning of September more than 46 million tons of hay--or 69 percent of the required quantity--had been laid in on the country's farms. The kolkhozes and sovkhozes of Moldavia, Khabarovskiy Kray and Kemerovskaya, Murmanskaya and Chelyabinskaya oblasts have provided enough of this fodder to meet their own needs. This success was promoted by the efficient work of specialized fodder procurement teams and links and by the widespread utilization of progressive methods of fodder preparation such as the artificial dehydration of green matter, the pressing of hay, its drying with the aid of ventilators and so forth.

At the same time, in many economic regions the existing stocks of hay do not cover the livestock units' needs by a long way. On the farms of Orlovskaya Oblast, for instance, less than one-third of the planned quantity has been procured. The leaders of a number of kolkhozes and sovkhozes are citing the unfavorable weather. Of course, bad weather has put them in a difficult situation. But why under similar conditions have, for instance, the Vyazovskiy Sovkhoz and the Luch Revolyutsii Kolkhoz, Iritskiy Rayon, and certain other farms managed to create a reliable stock of hay while some farms have failed to cope with the plan? Thus, on the Lukovskiy Sovkhoz and the Kirov and Kuybyshev kolkhozes in Malarkhangelskiy Rayon, only 10 percent of the hay needed has been procured. Practice shows that the reasons lie primarily in the organization of this important campaign. After the rainfall the grass had a growing spurt but people have been in no hurry to mow this grass and the equipment is frequently standing idle or is being used at only half capacity. It is no accident that many thousands of hectares of natural and sown grasses in the oblast have still not been mown even for the first time.

Unjustifiable delays are also occuring in hay procurement on the farms of Chitinskaya and Permskaya oblasts. The pool of equipment available there could have mown the meadows completely long ago. However, tens of thousands of hectares of grass remain ungathered. The party committees must help matters along and demand more energetic action by kolkhoz and sovkhoz leaders and specialists to complete the haymaking. Opportunities for this do exist. [paragraph continues]

The aftergrowth has matured and much grain residue and other cropgrowing residues have accumulated in the fields. However, these reserves are not everywhere being utilized. Much straw has still not been stacked in Vologodskaya and Kostromskaya oblasts.

The laying in of cured hay continues on kolkhozes and sovkhozes. The plan for its accumulation has been fulfilled 81 percent. Whereas the majority of farms of Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Tadzhikistan, Armenia, Estonia and Azerbaijan have now completed the target for the procurement of this fodder, in many rayons of Ivanovskaya, Tulskaya, and Penzenskaya oblasts the stocks are no more than half the norm.

One urgent sector of rural work is the procurement of succulent fodder. By the end of summer 34 million tons of silage had been laid in for storage on kolkhozes and sovkhozes--one-seventh of the planned quantity. At the fore are the farms of Belorussia and Armenia where silage stocks amount to half the required quantity. However there are many laggard regions. The work is developing only slowly, for instance, in Belgorodskaya, Tambovskaya and Gorkovskaya oblasts on whose farms only between 2 and 11 percent of the planned volume of fodder has so far been ensiled. This state of affairs is causing concern. As last year's experience shows, such a pace in accumulating silage can mean a large shortfall in succulent fodder.

Special attention ought to be paid to the quality of the fodder being prepared. As a current analysis shows, in many regions the quality of the fodder is still low. Thus, in Turkmenia only seven percent of the cured hay is ranked as first-class. In Kirgizia and Latvia little good fodder has been laid in. This indicates that the specialists are not taking sufficient pains over the careful observance of production techniques. As before the proportion of fodder which is being laid in for storage in unlined earth trenches and sometimes even in mounds is too great. This practice ought to be resolutely changed.

Much here depends on the construction workers. Unfortunately the plans for the erection of storage facilities are not being fulfilled in the majority of the country's regions. Over the first 6 months of the year the target for the commissioning of capacities for silage and cured hay was fulfilled only 10 percent in Ryazanskaya Oblast and only 17 percent in Kirovskaya Oblast. Each year farms procure fodder worth many billions of rubles. It is important that each kilogram of fodder be preserved.

Farmsteads consume a large quantity of vitamin fodders. Stocks of these are supplemented to a considerable degree by the production of grass meal. This work is well organized on the kolkhozes and sovkhozes of Kemerovskaya Oblast where each unit has already produced 250 tons of vitamin concentrate. But the work is not proceeding like this everywhere. By the beginning of September 5 million tons of grass meal had been obtained from all the country's installations--170 tons per unit. This is patently insufficient. The productivity of the equipment is especially low in North Osetia and Pskovskaya and Saratovskaya oblasts. In order to rectify the situation it is important now to use each unit to full capacity and to mobilize all sources of raw material so that these installations are guaranteed uninterrupted supplies.

IZVESTIYA SURVEYS COURSE OF GRAIN, VEGETABLE HARVESTING

LD101049 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 Sep 79 Morning Edition p 1 LD

[O. Pavlov article under the rubric "Agricultural Review": "The Farmers' Fall Test"]

[Text] As the USSR Central Statistical Administration reports, by Monday, 3 September, grain and pulse crops had been out on 88.3 million hectares--71 percent of the area sown with them; 84 percent of the crops cut have been threshed.

Winter grain crops have been sown on 15.5 million hectares--42 percent of the target. Some 38.8 million hectares of land have been prepared for these crops--94 percent of the allotted area. Fall plowing has taken place on 19.7 million hectares--17 percent of the plan.

During the week grain crops have been cut on 14 million hectares and threshed on 10.5 million hectares.

Fall has set in. It is a strict examiner for farmers in all parts of the country. Fewer and fewer fine days remain and there is still much to do. The grain harvest has not finished everywhere in the country's European territory. In the Non-Chernozem Zone, for instance, grain crops have still to be cut on one-third of the sown area. Rather more has been gathered in there than by the same time last year. But if you take into account the fact that the harvest began considerably earlier than is traditional, the rate of harvesting can hardly be considered rapid. Farms in Bryanskaya, Kaluzhskaya, Kostromskaya and Moskovskaya oblasts have cut less grain than they had by this time last year. In the Central-Chernozem Region the farmers of Belgorodskaya Oblast are lagging behind and in the Volga Region it is the farmers of Volgogradskaya Oblast. In all these zones the corn harvest is already under way and the digging of sugar beet and potatoes has begun. This work will soon require even more machinery, transport and people. That means that the main task for farmers in the country's European territory is to complete the grain harvest as quickly as possible so as to free material and human resources for other tasks.

The Kazakhstan virgin-land working people are stepping up the rate of harvesting. A really impressive battle for grain has been launched in the fields of the major virgin-land oblasts--Kustanayskaya and Tselinogradskaya. Here grain crops occupy about 7 million hectares. In this jubilee year for the virgin lands many farms are gathering grain whose like even the oldtimers of the opening up of the new lands cannot remember.

Oblast party aktiv meetings took place the other day in Kustanay and Tselinograd and adopted stepped-up socialist pledges for the sale of grain to the state. Everywhere in the fields of Kazakhstan's major granaries an intensive struggle has been launched to fulfill those pledges. The complex nature of the harvest toil lies in the fact that it must be carried out in an extremely short time since the grain ripened later than usual and must be gathered in efficiently and without losses before the fall frosts set in. In recent days more and more grain has been reaching the elevators and reception centers in Kustanayskaya and Tselinogradskaya oblasts and more and more combines are being transferred from cutting to threshing. In Kustanayskaya Oblast the harvesting complexes' transport detachments are reinforced by additional units--tractors with trailers. The "stockpiler" carts make it possible to reduce as far as possible the idle time for combines awaiting motor transport.

The Tselinogradskaya Oblast grain growers and procurement workers are devoting great attention to the transportation of grain according to hourly schedules. In the conditions of the oblast with its great distances from farms to reception centers and elevators, this method yields significant savings. Last year these savings totaled R485,000 in the oblast as a whole. At that time 17 grain reception enterprises were working on hourly schedules but this year the number has increased to 24.

Farms in the eastern regions of the RSFSR are continuing the harvesting.

Farms in Altayskiy Kray are striving to give the state as much grain as possible and at the same time they are devoting special attention to improving the quality of the grain. This, for instance, is how this work is organized in Volchikhinskiy Rayon where considerable experience has been accumulated of producing strong and valuable wheats.

Laboratories for determining the quality of grain have been set up and people have been trained on every kolkhoz and sovkhoz. On a number of farms during the harvesting the post of laboratory workers is occupied by an agronomist who holds a diploma. A preliminary assessment of quality is carried out in every field by workers from the grain reception enterprise together with a farm representative. On the basis of the results of the assessment they form consignments of grain, resolve the question of their shipment to an elevator and prepare documentation. Instances of wheats with high and low gluten contents being mixed at the threshing floors are precluded.

In the RSFSR as a whole grain and pulse crops have been cut on 50.5 million hectares. This is 66.5 percent of the total area; 88 percent of the area cut has been threshed. The rate of harvesting was lower this week than last: Farms in the republic's eastern regions are still moving rather slowly. More than 50 percent of the corn, 41 percent of the flax and 17 percent of the vegetables have been harvested and winter grain crops have been sown on 60 percent of the allotted area.

On the kolkhozes, sovkhozes and interfarm enterprises of the Ukraine grain and pulse crops (excluding corn) have been cut on 13.3 million hectares--88 percent of plan. Some 99 percent of the grain crops cut have been threshed. Corn has been harvested on 3.2 million hectares--67 percent of the target. Flax has been pulled over 195,000 hectares--73 percent.

The beet harvest is under way on farms in 14 of the republic's 19 beet-growing oblasts. Most sugar beet has been dug in Odesskaya, Poltavskaya, Kiyevskaya, Khmelnitskaya and Vinnitskaya oblasts.

The farmers of Belorussia began the mass potato harvest a few days ago. This valuable food crop occupies more than 400,000 hectares here. The Ipatovskiy method forms the basis of labor organization in the harvest. It has been decided to complete deliveries of the best varieties of potatoes to Moscow, Leningrad and the cities of the extreme north in September.

The procurement of vegetables and fruit and their transportation to the country's industrial centers is in full swing. Procurement workers must now be extremely well organized in order to preserve all that has been grown and put products into reliable storage.

Fall is coming into its own. It is a strict examiner but it rewards the skillful, organized, zealous farmer.

SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA STRESSES IMPORTANCE OF WINTER CROPS

LD110845 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 31 Aug 79 p 1 LD

[Editorial: "Winter Grain Crops"]

[Text] Whatever the spring and summer have been like--arid or rainy--the winter crops have never under any circumstances left the Russian farmer without grain. Today rye and winter wheat are rightly called insurance crops since they give higher and more stable yields than spring crops. The great significance of winter crops in the grain balance is also indicated by this fact: While occupying one-fourth of the area sown with grain crops, they account for one-third of the total harvest of commodity grain.

The winter grain-crop harvest is drawing to a close in the RSFSR. It is only in the fields of the trans-Urals and Siberia that some crops remain. But it is already obvious to everyone that even in extremely unfavorable weather conditions this year, they have, as before, justified the farmers' hopes--the harvest has turned out to be fairly good [neplokhoy] even in the most varied soil and climatic zones. Thus the average yield of winter wheat in Krasnogvardeyskiy Rayon, Krasnodarskiy Kray, totaled 43.3 quintals per hectare and in the Kuban Kolkhoz, Ust-Labinskiy Rayon, it was 50.2 quintals. On Gigant Sovkhoz, where 18,000 hectares were given over to winter wheat an average of 36.4 quintals per hectare of grain has been obtained in the threshing--58 quintals in the section led by G. Ye. Sinegin. Winter crops have also considerably surpassed spring crops in terms of yield in the RSFSR Non-Chernozem Zone. In Leniniskiy Rayon, Moskovskaya Oblast, they have yielded an average of 36.3 quintals per hectare. It is well known that this year nature has not been kind to Volgogradskaya Oblast's grain growers but even in drought conditions the winter crops stood firm. On Kirov Kolkhoz, Podtelkovskiy Rayon, for instance, an average of 17 quintals of wheat per hectare has been harvested--twice the yield from the spring grain crops.

There are many such examples. They indicate not only the biological potential of winter crops but also the improved standard of cropgrowing and the grain growers' skill. Science and practice persuade us that high agricultural technology, and introduction into production of new, intensive varieties and the correct application of fertilizers create real potential for significantly increasing the yield from the winter-crop field and increasing total commodity grain output.

The 25th CPSU Congress decisions set agricultural workers the task of increasing grain production in every way. The RSFSR farmers have every opportunity to implement this task. Particularly favorable conditions have emerged for this purpose this year. Grain and pulse crops have been harvested earlier than usual over a significant area and this has enabled many kolkhozes and sovkhozes to prepare the soil for fall sowing in good time. More winter crops than usual can be sown on fallow land and after good predecessor crops--perennial grasses and pulse crops. The plentiful rain which has fallen everywhere has proved very beneficial. Research shows that the reserve of productive moisture in the soil is sufficient to insure early, strong shoots if winter crops are sown in good time.

Taking into account the value of winter crops, rural workers consider it necessary to considerably extend the winter-sown area, increasing it to 23 million hectares. Thus the kolkhozes and sovkhozes of Kuybyshevskaya Oblast have planned to sow rye and wheat over an additional 200,000 hectares this year, bringing the sown area to a total of 440,000 hectares. [paragraph continues]

They are now sowing over the entire area high-yield varieties of wheat--Krasnodarskaya-39--and rye--Saratovskaya-4 and Bezenchukskaya-3. Farms in Volgogradskaya Oblast have provided for an increase in the winter-crops area of 230,000 hectares compared with last year, in Tambovskaya Oblast they envisage an increase of 116,000 hectares and a similar increase is envisaged by Belgorodskaya Oblast kolkhozes and sovkhozes. The winter-crop fields will become more extensive in the Kuban, Stavropolskiy Kray and the RSFSR Non-Chernozem Zone. It is also planned to move these crops into the republic's eastern regions. This is an important reserve for increasing grain production.

The fall sowing is now getting under way in the RSFSR alongside the harvest. Its successful implementation will determine to a significant extent the efficiency of the entire range of field work. The most important thing here is the zonal nature of agricultural techniques. Since cropgrowing regions vary in their natural conditions, the time for sowing winter crops, methods of soil processing and so forth must of course differ.

How is the fall sowing progressing in the RSFSR? The plowing plan has been fulfilled by kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Orlovskaya, Ryazanskaya and Tulskaya oblasts and this work is nearly completed in Vladimirskaya, Kaluzhskaya and Moskovskaya oblasts. At the same time on the farms of Yaroslavskaya, Kalinskaya and Smolenskaya oblasts plowing is taking place only slowly and naturally this leads to late sowing. Sowing is being held back because of the lack of prepared areas in Kostromskaya Oblast too. In the RSFSR as a whole winter crops had been sown on 10.5 million hectares--46 percent of the plan--by 27 August.

In the northwestern economic region the farms of Vologodskaya Oblast are ahead with the sowing. There two-thirds of the winter-crop area has already been sown. This is evidence of great organizational work by party, soviet and agricultural organs and kolkhoz and sovkhoz leaders and specialists. But adhering to the best time for sowing is only one aspect of the task. It is equally important to sow winter crops against a background of good predecessor practices. Unfortunately, on a number of Vologodskaya Oblast farms the necessary attention is not being devoted to this. Winter crops are quite often sown after stubble predecessors--often after barley. You do not have to be much of a specialist to realize what this so-called agricultural technique leads to if it is repeated--and repeated year after year. After harvesting the barley very little time remains for preparing and fertilizing the soil and winter crops sown on such land are subject to frost. It is no accident that their yield is low in the oblast. This mistake can and must be rectified while there is still time.

The best times for sowing are being allowed to pass by in the Mariyskaya ASSR where by the end of August seed had been sown on only 54 percent of the allotted area. Obviously, people there have not learned from the lessons of previous years when because of lateness with the fall sowing a significant proportion of winter grain crops perished or emerged from the winter weakened. For comparison, let us note that in the neighboring Chuvashskaya ASSR the fall sowing is practically completed.

A large volume of work remains to be carried out in the winter-crop fields in the remaining days. Success will depend above all on the high-productivity use of machinery. As experience shows, the best results are obtained where the Ipatovskiy method of concentrating machinery in sowing complexes and detachments is used and where militant socialist competition is launched among machine operators to obtain a high yield and increase the total harvest of grain--our main wealth--in the concluding year of the 5-year plan.

PRAVDA VIEWS ALTAYSKIY KRAY HARVEST PROGRESS, PROBLEMS

LD100939 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 Aug 79 pp 1-2 LD

[PRAVDA correspondent V. Sapov report under the rubric "The Harvest Watch: For a High End Result": "What Sort of Grain Is Reaching the Storehouses?"]

[Text] Altayskiy Kray--The grainfields of Altayskiy Kray are extensive. Here nearly 5 million hectares are covered by grain crops alone. The kray is known for the high quality of its field produce. Nearly one-third of the grain area is given over to strong and durum varieties of wheat. Increasing their production is a task of great state importance.

How is this tremendous reserve in farms' economies being utilized?

The main suppliers of strong wheat varieties are the farmers of the Kulunda, the Rubtsovsko-Aleyskaya Steppe, the Ob area and the kray's eastern and foothill zones. In Zavyalovskiy Rayon in the last 2 years nearly all the grain dispatched to the elevators has been accepted as seed and high quality grain. Solely by means of improving its quality the prime cost per quintal of grain crops has been reduced by R1-R1.5.

This year too the gluten content in the crops is 25-29 percent. That is equivalent to an additional yield of 3-5 quintals per hectare.

In the 4th year of the 5-year plan the people of Zavyalovskiy Rayon must provide about 60,000 tons of grain. One-fifth of this has already been dispatched to the elevators. It has nearly all been received with allowances of high quality. High standard wheat is coming in from the fields of Mikhaylovskiy, Rodinskiy, Khabarskiy and other rayons. On Engelskiy Sovkhoz, for instance, the Saratovskaya-29 wheat contains up to 40 percent valuable proteins.

"Grain has been and remains our main concern," N. Aksenov, first secretary of the Altayskiy CPSU Kraykom, says. "Unfortunately it is not always possible to obtain high yields and excellent quality grain everywhere. We are now trying to gather in fully all that has been grown and to deliver the produce to the state at its best."

High end results in arable farming depend on many factors. Everything is important here: the timely preparation of soil, sowing, harvesting, the level of technical equipment of farms and the machine operators' skill, conditions for the sale of produce. But the decisive role is played by the organization and quality of labor.

What, for instance, is the secret of the Zavyalovskiy Rayon workers' success? They begin to display concern for next year's harvest in the fall. Farms in the rayon prepare high quality seeds and carry out fall plowing in good time, repair machinery well in advance and keep to the optimum times for sowing and feeding the plants. In a word, they insure that all agricultural methods are used in accordance with leading agricultural technology and the requirements of a particular variety and adhere strictly to the established structure of the sown area.

The Ipatovskiy method of group operation of machinery is successfully used here in the harvest. Many methods tested in Siberian conditions have also achieved recognition here: the envelope [konvertnyy] method of preparing the fields, the harvesting of grain crops in stages, accumulator-hoppers [bunkery-nakopiteli] and the multitrailer transportation of grain. All links in the chain from the field to the threshing floor and to the elevator operate efficiently and harmoniously. The grain does not lie in long time in heaps. A reliable guard has been set up against losses.

There is a different picture in neighboring Bayevskiy Rayon. In recent years people here have lessened their attention toward agricultural technology and violated scientifically substantiated crop rotations. Furthermore, this year they were very late with the sowing, which did not fail to affect the end results. The soil seems to be the same as in Zavyalovskiy Rayon, yet threshings are 3 to 4 quintals lower and very little high quality grain is produced. On a number of farms, such as Payvinskiy Sovkhoz, the postcombine processing of the harvest is poorly organized.

Bayevskiy Rayon farms are no exception. Great losses are being permitted in Altayskiy, Romanovskiy and Tyumentsevskiy rayons because of the poor quality of harvesting work. In Zmeinogorskiy Rayon the losses amount to 7-11 percent of the total yield. Moisture and weed levels are great in the grain and there is nothing to clean it with. On the Krasnaya Gvardiya Kolkhoz and Talovskiy Sovkhoz there are still no asphalted threshing floors, reliable cleaning systems or drying units.

Because of the lack of timely processing of grain it partly loses its valuable qualities. Many farms are being deprived of allowances for high quality. Kray organizations must step up attention toward creating complexes for cleaning and preserving grain crops.

The weather is not kind to the Siberian farmers. A short space of time is allocated for the harvest. Stepping up the pace and improving the quality of field work is the basis of the strategy and tactics of the Altay grain growers. Farms in Shipunovskiy, Aleyskiy and Ust-Kalmanskiy rayons are operating harmoniously at present. Using the Ipatovskiy method, here they have significantly reduced the time taken over the harvest toil. A seminar of Altay party and economic workers and rural specialists, held on the eve of the harvest at the base of the Pospelikha vehicle testing station, was devoted to the in-depth study of progressive technology. Now there are more than 1,500 harvesting and transportation complexes in the kray, uniting the 100,000-strong detachment of machine operators and drivers.

However, even here matters were not free from mistakes. There was a formal approach to introducing the Ipatovskiy method in Klyuchevskiy Rayon. For instance, on the Zelenaya Polyana, Vasilchukovskiy and Zapadnyy sovkhozes detachments were created, but the machinery was poorly prepared for work. This is repeated year after year. The main reason for the disorders is considered by local leaders to be the poor repair base. Yes, it is indeed weak. But the rayon agricultural directorate and the subunit of the State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture [Goskomselkhoztekhnika] are largely responsible for this. As early as the last 5-year plan they drew up a detailed plan for creating technical servicing centers, workshops and machine yards on kolkhozes and sovkhozes. But these good intentions still remain only on paper to this day.

The success of the harvest in undoubtedly resolved to a great extent by cadres and machinery. How the management of all links in the field conveyor is organized is equally important. Rayon harvest staffs have been created everywhere. I familiarized myself with the activity of one of these in Rodino. Here there are six operations groups, one of which is entirely "confined" to the quality of the harvest toil and grain procurement.

In the struggle against losses wide use is made of control threshings with the use of so-called standard combines. All the ships of the steppe are "tuned" according to these, as if they were tuning forks. Otherwise they are not allowed into the fields. Then the driver is given a book of quality coupons. If any of the machine operators permits wastage in work, he is deprived of a coupon, and with it of part of his bonus.

If a miscalculation is permitted not through the machine operator's fault, the damage is made good by the true culprit, whoever it may be--the agronomist or team leader.

The quality services in Zavyalovskiy, Krasnoshchekovskiy, Tselinnyy and other rayons are distinguished by their high flexibility and results. Mistakes are all the more annoying as a result.

The harvest toil had already set in, but in Kuryinskiy Raykom they were still "sorting out" the work plan, hurriedly defining the duties of members of the operations staff.

It is no better with the ideological backup for the harvest. Competition between combine operators is poorly organized. In the field camps you rarely come across a poster or leaflet calling for economy and savings or directing people tp speed up the rate and improve the quality of harvesting.

Party and economic organs are only poorly stimulating the struggle to obtain good produce. In the conditions of socialist competition qualitative indicators are discussed only vaguely. Allowances for high quality grain are not always distributed taking into account the services of the collective of a specific unit or complex.

Questions of further improving the quality of the farmer's labor and obtaining good produce are complex and multifaceted. Their resolution requires time and great efforts. Here a great deal depends, too, on the grain grower's partners. One of these is the kray Goskomselkhoztekhnika association. It would seem that by virtue of its specific character it should fulfill rural orders to a high standard and in good time. But subunits of this service have no reason to seek ways of making repairs cheaper and increasing the length of service of machinery. They have focused their main attention on commercial operations: how to sell spare parts most advantageously. Goskomselkhoztekhnika enterprises are moving only reluctantly toward developing direct links with kolkhozes and sovkhozes on questions of the application of chemicals and land reclamation.

State standards and differential purchase prices have been introduced for agricultural products. All the same organizational and technological measures for improving qualitative indicators are as yet inadequate. It would be expedient, specialists believe, to apply measures of moral and material incentives not only according to the results of kolkhozes' and sovkhozes' work but also for organizations involved in the fate of the harvest.

The harvest in the Altay is taking place in difficult weather conditions. The rain is a severe hindrance. Nonetheless grain crops have already been threshed from one-fourth of the area. Kolkhozes and sovkhozes have begun the mass supply of grain to the state. The flow of grain is growing every day. It is important to complete field work in good time and insure that as much high-quality produce as possible is dispatched to the elevators.

KAZAKHSTAN MINISTER VIEWS GRAIN HARVEST IN VIRGIN LANDS

LD101505 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 Sep 79 Morning Edition p 1 LD

[Correspondent E. Matskevich interview with Kazakhstan Agriculture Minister M. Motoriko under the rubric "Harvest Watch": "The Virgin Land Harvest"]

[Text] This year a good grain harvest has been grown on Kazakhstan's virgin lands. Gathering every last grain--that is the main task of the machine operators and all the workers in the virgin land fields. [paragraph continues]

How have they prepared for this crucial time and how has work been launched in Kazakhstan's main grain area?--This was the question which IZVESTIYA correspondent E. Matskevich put to the republic's minister of agriculture, M. Motoriko.

The harvest is always a joy and at the same time a great trial for the grain grower, the minister said. This year selective cutting of the grain crops began somewhat earlier than expected on the virgin lands. But before the very height of the harvesting toil protracted rain began to fall on the virgin land fields. This affected the harvesting rate and rhythm on a republic-wide scale. These troubles are now behind us. The sun is shining brightly over the majority of the virgin land fields. Up to 900,000 hectares of grain crops are cut on such days in the republic. The harvesting rate is building up with every passing day. The area of fields cut in Kazakhstan is already in excess of 10 million hectares. Kustanayskaya, Tselinogradskaya and Turgayskaya oblast farms are achieving the biggest yields.

Leading combine operators and harvesting and transportation complex and team leaders recently appealed to all grain growers and machine operators to work in a shock manner in harvesting the virgin land grain.

Kazakhstan's grain fields now cover over 20 million hectares, including almost 16 million in northern oblasts. That is the enormous area on which work is now in full swing!

The experience of the southerners, who made extensive use in harvesting of the large-group method of combine harvesting in combination with harvesting and transportation complexes and detachments, has made it possible to cut and thresh the grain rapidly and to fulfill socialist pledges successfully. All this is being adopted for use by the workers of the virgin land oblasts, where two-thirds of the republic's entire area of grain crops, over 60,000 reaping machines, about 70,000 combine harvesters and over 90,000 trucks and a large quantity of other equipment are concentrated. The grain arriving from the combine harvesters is processed at 4,000 grain cleaning points and almost 4,500 precleaning sites.

Over 6,000 harvesting and transportation complexes, detachments and links have been fully equipped. They are all being serviced by specialized groups of master adjusters and refueling will be done solely by the mechanized method. For this 5,500 technical servicing units and refuelling complexes and almost 4,000 mobile repair workshops have been allocated. The comprehensive mechanization of the cleaning of the grain from the incoming harvest has been virtually completed and about 6,500 of these [as published] should be in operation on specialized lines at the height of the harvest. Over 12,000 combine harvesters have been equipped with special attachments to harvest tall and lodged grain crops. Mechanized threshing floors, access roads, loading and unloading facilities and weighing facilities have been made ready.

Special attention is being paid to the state of each field. It is precisely on the quality of individual sectors that the strategy and tactics of the harvest in the farms depends, and the machine operators and specialists have geared themselves to this.

For instance, on the Aleksandrovskiy Sovkhoz, Kustanayskiy Rayon, the area sown to grain crops is 24,000 hectares. It has been decided to windrow the grain crops in 7 working days and glean them within 15 working days. This is a firm promise. The combine harvester operators knew in advance where the grain crops had to be put into double windrows and where they had to be put into single ones, the land tracts on which crop lifters had to be used, and those on which cam-action reels and other attachments had to be used. This is the case on every kolkhoz and sovkhoz in the Kazakh virgin lands.

Bulayevskiy Rayon, Severo-Kazakhstanskaya Oblast, has prepared reliably for the harvest. Following the example of the initiators of competition for a prompt and good-quality harvest, people here have decided to complete the grain crop cutting and threshing from an area of 140,000 hectares in 18-20 working days. Over 40 harvesting and transportation complexes are operating in the rayon and they are all staffed for two-shift work.

Over 470 specialized links are united in 66 harvesting and transportation complexes and are harvesting the grain on the farms of Fedorovskiy Rayon, Kustanayskaya Oblast. People here have also concerned themselves in good time for harvesting lodged grain. Some 300 cam-action reels and other attachments have been prepared for this in the rayon.

It is well known that Kazakhstan is one of the main zones for the production of high-quality grain. In our republic strong and high-quality wheats account for over 90 percent of all wheat. This year everything is being done to overfulfill the plan for the procurement of top-quality wheat. Kolkhoz and sovkhoz specialists together with grain reception enterprise workers have given a preliminary assessment of the grain's quality while it was still growing and are laying out on the threshing floors grain bales which are similar in terms of their properties and quality. Virtually all grain undergoes preliminary cleaning at the farms' threshing floors before proceeding to the elevators.

At one time the pace of harvesting was seriously held up by unorganized transport services. This year over 90,000 trucks are employed in the harvest. A large detachment of tractors with trailers for transporting the grain from the combine harvesters are taking part in the harvesting and about 40,000 wheeled tractors have gone out into the fields.

The country is rendering great assistance to the Kazakhstan grain growers. Additional new trucks and trailers have come to the virgin land oblasts. Several thousand trucks from the European region have been sent to the virgin lands from Alma-Atinskaya, Chimkentskaya, Dzhambulskaya and several other oblasts where harvesting work has been virtually completed. Of course, it is very important that the full power of these transport facilities should be used to full effect. Over 11,000 experienced combine harvester operators and about 20,000 VUZ and tekhnikum students and vocational and technical college pupils are coming to the virgin lands to render additional aid in harvesting the grain.

We regard the grain harvest on the Kazakh virgin lands as a very important national economic task. It is the vital concern of all rural workers and workers employed in many industrial sectors and transportation in the republic, all the more so since this harvest is a jubilee one for us--it was 25 years ago that the mass assault on the virgin lands began. Gratifying the motherland with a big grain harvest is a matter of honor for our machine operators and all crop farmers in Kazakhstan.

DEPUTY HEALTH MINISTER WRITES ON 'SALYUT-6-SOYUZ' FLIGHT

LD051242 Moscow TASS in English 0942 GMT 5 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, September 5, TASS--The record-long 175-day flight of Soviet Cosmonauts Vladimir Lyakhov and Valeriy Ryumin is illustrative of the right strategy of medical support for long-duration space flights, writes Avadalik Burnazyan, deputy minister of health of the USSR, his commentary on the "Salyut-6-"Soyuz" flight is published in the newspaper PRAVDA today.

Within the medical specialists' field of vision were not only peculiarities of physiological reactions of the cosmonauts. Much attention was devoted to the maintenance of needed hygienic conditions of habitation in orbit. With this end in view sanitary-bacteriological research was conducted, the volume of liquid drunk, food consumption, and time for rest, sleep, work, and physical training have been registered almost daily throughout the flight, the commentary says.

The flight of the orbital complex proceeded in a favorable radiation situation. The cumulative radiation dose was only six-seven rem and half (roentgen-equivalent-man, [as received] a unit for the measurement of doses of radiation). This constitutes a fraction of the permissible level, Burnazyan emphasized.

A complex of preventive means was applied on board the station to prevent an undesirable effect of space flight factors on the organisms of the cosmonauts, the commentary says. This is why the condition of Vladimir Lyakhov and Valeriy Ryumin after landing quite satisfied medical specialists. The first medical examination was made thirty minutes after landing. The cosmonauts' state was active. A rapid and complete restoration of the functions of the organisms of the cosmonauts raised no doubt.

The keen stage of re-adaptation to terrestrial conditions was completed within only three days, Byrnazyan stressed.

PLANNED BIOLOGICAL EXPERIMENTS IN SPACE FLIGHT

LD101336 Moscow TASS in English 1245 GMT 10 Sep 79 LD

["Ground Experiment Under Biological Satellite Program"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, September 10, TASS--TASS correspondent Rena Kuznetsova writes: A ground experiment according to the program of research on board a biological satellite has been completed in Moscow. In its course experiments were carried out in full under the program of the forthcoming flight of a Soviet biological satellite that will be the next in the series. All factors of outer space flight with the exception of weightlessness were simulated in terrestrial conditions.

The experiment enabled specialists to evaluate comprehensively research equipment designed for installment in the satellite as well as the state of animals and other biological objects in conditions that were very close to those of the flight conditions. After the completion of the experiment, animals, plants and other living organisms were examined in a special laboratory.

Taking part in the preparation of experiments on board the Soviet biological satellite that will be the next in this series are specialists of the countries of the socialist community participating in the Intercosmos program as well as of the USA and France. International cooperation in the field of space biology was started in the Soviet Cosmos-782 and Cosmos-936 satellite. Joint work in the next biological satellites is a logical follow-up to this program.

In the course of the forthcoming flight, it is planned to hold for the first time research into the embryo development of mammals and birds in conditions of weightlessness. A study will be continued of the state of living organisms in outer space flight, including of rats, (?hen) quails as well as cultures of vegetation tissues. Experiments on board the satellite will be also carried out in radiation medicine. They will make it possible to obtain scientific information necessary for protection from space radiation.

All the countries participating in the vast program are actively preparing for the forthcoming launching of the Soviet biological satellite.

TASS REPORTS RESEARCH ON PLANT GROWTH IN SPACE

LD072050 Moscow TASS in English 1827 GMT 7 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Kiev, September 7, TASS--Protein synthesis in plants which develop in outer space is not impaired. This is a conclusion of the researchers from the Institute of Botanics at the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences, who have completed investigation of the samples of wheat, peas and cucumbers delivered from the Soviet space orbiting station "Salyut-6." The institute took part together with other Soviet research centers in the bilofical experiment "Oasis", conducted aboard the station during the 175-day flight of Cosmonauts Valeriy Ryumin and Vladimir Lyakhov.

"It is not for the first time that a similar experiment is being conducted," a TASS correspondent has been told by Konstantin Sytnik, vice president of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences. "The experiments started in 1975 aboard the "Salyut-4" station. Space agrochemistry has become more advanced since that time. The variety of planting stock has been increased. It germinates better. Wheat, for example, has reached a height of 30 centimeters in 15 days. The onion harvest was even used by Valeriy Ryumin and Vladimir Lyakhov in their menu."

At present, scientists are trying to find out why plants in outer space conditions do not blossom and bear fruit, and what impairs their development, the vice president continued. Opinions differ on this question. Some believe for example, that lack of the force of gravity is to blame for that.

Konstantin Sytnik stressed that Kiev botanists think that among the main reasons for the impaired development of plants are also changes in the plants' mechanism of disposing of waste products of their vital activity. The metabolism, which is well adjusted on earth, is stalled, and discontinues all together; the wastes seem to "hang" in zero gravity turning into toxic substances. New studies will show whether this supposition is right.

The academician stressed in conclusion that the Ukrainian scientists are already experienced in arranging outer space biological experiments. They studied the growth of microorganisms in the conditions of space during the joint experiment "Soyuz-Apollo."